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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries of the U. S.

Vol. XIX.

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No. 7

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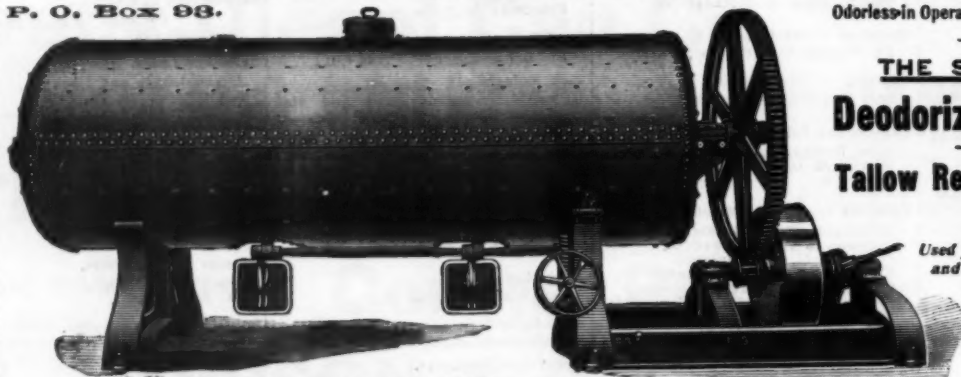
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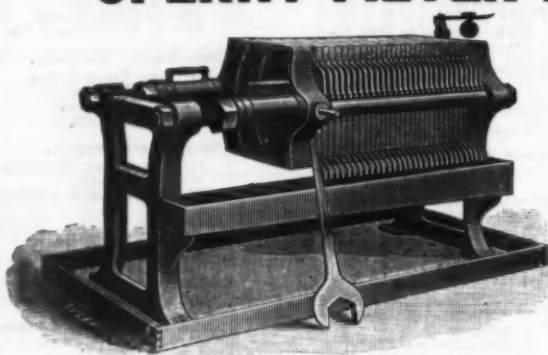
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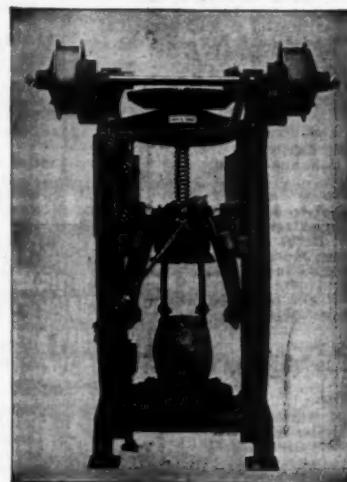
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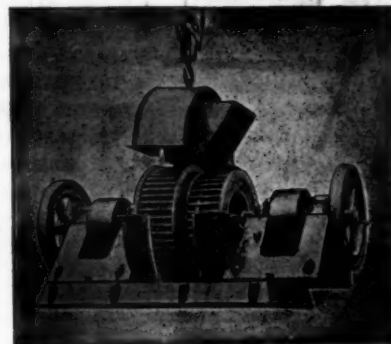
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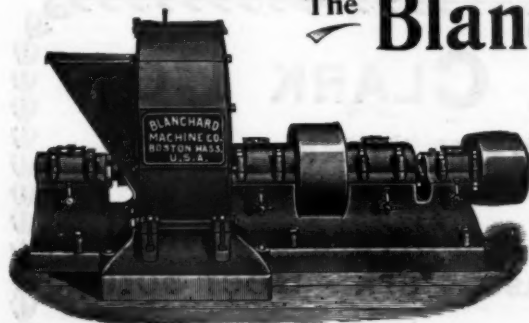
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The Organ of the Meat and Provision Industries
of the United States

AND
NATIONAL RETAIL BUTCHERS' REVIEW.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.

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WAR IS OVER.

The Hispano-American war of 1898 is now history. Glorious deeds of our navy, noble acts of our army, most of all, however, the accomplished liberation of a neighbor from tyrannical misgovernment, crown the bloody work of little more than one hundred days. The results are entirely due to the unparalleled patriotic spirit of an intelligent nation which at the critical point buried all discordant reminiscences of the past as well as all existing party dissensions, and with imposing unity rose to the most efficient display of its inherent gigantic resources and strength to the amazement of a very much astonished, largely unfriendly world.

That complications with foreign nations could be entirely avoided is gratifying beyond measure, but only a national consequence of the overawing spectacle of our mighty rise as a united nation of supreme power. Great Britain was first to find out and to recognize this, but her wisdom had soon to be shared by the whole European "concert," and we were let alone to fight our own battle and to terminate it at our own pleasure. The benefits of this universal recognition of the United States as a first-class power cannot be over-estimated.

Now as the war is over, business will immediately resume its normal condition under most favorable circumstances. Politics may be kept very busy for some time with after-thoughts on the almost absurdly deficient preparations for, and on the lavish expenditures during the war. Politics may become unusually lively with discussions on imperialism and other new topics. Business, however, will little mind such issues, as long as the silver craze appears to have received its death blow by the prosperity of the farmer, and as recent developments necessarily lead to a wholesome settlement of our tariff policy. Business will from now on take care of itself, and American genius and enterprise will easily make the best of the generally prevailing most favorable conditions.

Now that beef has gone up a few cents a pound we hear the usual newspaper prattle about "beef trusts" and combines. Here is a sample from a Pennsylvania paper:

* * * The people refuse to buy at this price, so something must be done. We could form a combine of our own, purchase our own cattle and do our own killing at much less cost. This would enable us to sell our meat at a fair price, and we would still make a living profit. This talk about a scarcity of cattle is all nonsense, they are just as plentiful now as ten years ago.

We can assure our contemporary that not all the wealth of Chicago, New York, Kansas City and Omaha combined is sufficient to corner the beef market. The days of corners are past and he who is foolish enough nowadays to try the game, digs his own grave.

The great and never ending ranch coincident with the early days of the live stock industry is surely passing and with it, that peculiar institution. The cowboy is also disappearing. So it is that conditions evolve.

INDIAN SUPPLIES.

With the laurels of victory fresh upon his brow, and with visions of expansion well set before his eyes, Uncle Sam is becoming more than generous with his Indian wards. He seems desirous to feed them on the fat of the land and to place at their disposal meats of a character that seldom fall to the lot of the average hardworking, well behaved citizen.

Bids are now being invited for meat supplies for next year for the Omaha and Winnebago tribes. These will be received at the Winnebago (Neb.) agency up to Monday, the 22d inst. and the specifications say:

"The beef must be good in quality and condition, fit for immediate use, and from fore and hind quarter meat proportionately, including all the best cuts thereof. Beef from bulls, stags, or diseased cattle will not be accepted. The necks of the cattle slaughtered for beef shall be cut off at the fourth vertebral joint, and the breast trimmed down; the shanks of fore quarters shall be cut off four inches above the knee joint, and the hind quarters eight inches above the hock joint. Necks, shanks and kidney tallow will not be received."

Such conditions in contracts for Indian supplies have never been known before and the belief seems to be general that the conditions mentioned have either been compiled in absolute ignorance or that there is a job of some kind or another in hand. Packinghouse men cannot see through this move to place Indians on Waldorf-Astoria diet, and intimate that unless the specifications are changed, the bill for feeding the red men on the Nebraska reservations will be enormous as the giving of such delicacies to the Government's wards is without precedent.

In the absence of specific data it may be fair to assume that the requirements mentioned have been prepared in ignorance, particularly as meats cut in the manner prescribed would result in the loss of parts of a carcass which are utilized in all modern slaughter houses.

The contracts for the fresh meat for the present fiscal year for the tribes mentioned were awarded to a Homer, Neb., butchering firm. It is said the price bid was 6 cents a pound.

A man who has sold considerable beef to a butcher who last year secured the contract for a part of the Omaha fresh meat supplies, said he knew that the Indians in 1897 never saw any meat at the reservation that had the appearance of a sirloin steak. "They received the cheapest part of the beeves," he said. "The butcher's bid was 6 cents, and I furnished him the meat, selling him fore quarters for 3½ cents and 4 cents per pound. He never thought of giving the Indians a hind quarter."

There is something in this business which needs investigation and we respectfully bring the matter to the attention of the authorities at Washington.

Governor Culberson, of Texas, has issued a proclamation setting forth certain quarantine regulations governing live stock. As is usual, certain objections have been made by the cattle men, but on the whole we think these regulations are necessary and would not be formulated unless they were absolutely necessary.

It is stated that there is an excellent chance in Italy for developing a market for American ice machines. The same thing used also to be thought about South American and other warm countries and those who followed up the idea have since concluded that it might be safer to defer the venture until the middle of the next century, when it is possible that the use of such landmarks of civilization as ice, soap, etc., will become more popular. Anomalous as it may seem, some ice machine manufacturers believe that there is as good a chance of getting an order for an ice machine in the neighborhood of the North Pole where the normal temperature is a good way below zero, as there is in any South American country where the normal temperature is likely to be anywhere about 100 degrees.

There is reason to look forward to a great era of commercial prosperity after this war is over. We have impressed the nations of the world as a fighting power, and we have been aroused, ourselves, to a fuller comprehension of our capabilities.—Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle.

We entirely agree with our contemporary. We believe that the next year will show an astonishing expansion of American commerce and in no department more so than in agricultural products. There is an element of political economy in this, but the fact remains that in international conflicts the successful side always prospers.

The prospects this year for range cattle in Montana, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Utah, Nevada, eastern Oregon and Washington are better than for twenty years past.—Dallas (Tex.) News.

There is doubtless a great deal of truth in this statement, but we hope that when these cattle become marketable the evils of "glutting" will be avoided. It would be a grand thing for American stock raisers if there was always a sure foreign market for an unexpected surplus of either cattle or hogs.

The Hamburg (Germany) Butchers' Corporation would most likely pay a dollar a head for every microbe—dead or alive—found in shipments of American pork, so assiduous are its officers in calling the attention of the German government to "glaring cases" of disease in American imports. This concern of course has its axe to grind and would probably rejoice if a regular Chinese wall were built around the Fatherland.

The prices of fresh beef still tend skywards. These advances are not so much due to shortage as to the exceptionally large Government contracts for the Army and Navy, which the large slaughterers are called upon to fill. It is reported that one result of the advance has been that a number of small retailers throughout the country have been forced to get out of the business.

Either equip a modern slaughterhouse or keep outside city limits is our advice to slaughterers located in towns where municipal officials worry more about smells than industry.

A new era has begun. The sun shines after the financial storm. Watch us grow!—Sioux City (Ia.) Times.

We shall keep our searchlight carefully trained on Sioux City and will gladly cooperate with our contemporary in its efforts to make the Iowa city what nature has equipped it to be—a large live stock market and a good packing centre.

The charge is made that some butcher whose identity seems not to have been discovered, recently threw the carcasses of over one hundred diseased hogs into the river in the neighborhood of San Francisco, with the result that an outbreak of typhoid fever followed. Such conduct is outrageous, and a menace to the good name of the trade as a whole.

With the conclusion of peace with Spain, we can picture big business and good profits for exporters of fresh meats and provisions to Cuba and Porto Rico. It would not surprise us to find some enterprising people in the trade establishing distributing depots at Key West and other points.

It is reported that when Prince Henry of Germany, brother of the Emperor, went to China, the ships which accompanied him were victualled with American meats. This fact tells its own story, but proves a great deal of inconsistency somewhere.

Lower Prices for Canned Meats.

It will be of marked interest to the large distributing houses throughout the country, the various export buyers and an extensive line of consumers, to learn that canned meats are now down to the low figures that prevailed before the beginning of the trouble with Spain. At one time, a few weeks since, it looked as though the steady extensive requirements of our government would keep up market values for the goods, and that the before usual liberal export movements would for a while, at least be of a restricted order. Foreign consumers in some degree would naturally have sought other commodities if canned meats were to continue upon the high basis forced by the Government wants. It seems now that our army and navy wants were largely provided for ahead, in the extensive buying a few weeks since, while with a long lull in trading which had supervened, the packers all over the country had been enabled to make accumulations. The packing besides has become more extensive on the larger run of grass cattle usual at this time of year, while the packing interests all over are busy getting the goods together. The supplies now are so large that there is a determination to start up the export trading again in a vigorous way, and on Thursday of this week one of the large packers brought his price down, and the others at once followed. The quotations now are for corned beef and roast, 1-lb cans, \$1.10; 2-lb cans, \$2; 4-lb cans, \$3.90; 6-lb cans, \$6.50, and 14-lb cans, \$14. This is a decline on the reduced figures made a week since, of 15c. on 1-lb cans, 25c. on 2-lb cans, 60c. on 4-lb cans, 50c. on 6-lb cans, and \$2 on 14-lb cans.

Armour to Enlarge in Omaha.

Armour & Co. will enlarge their packing-house plant in Omaha, spending, it is said, at least \$250,000. Plans for the new buildings will be drawn at once.

PEACE PROTOCOL SIGNED.

Washington, Aug. 12.—At 12.30 o'clock today, the French Ambassador received a dispatch giving him full authorization to sign the protocol.

It is thought the signatures will be affixed about 4 o'clock, although if the President is to be present at the ceremony it may not take place until 5 o'clock, this depending, however, upon the wishes of the State Department officials.

TARIFF RATES PROMULGATED FOR CUBA AND OTHER POINTS UNDER U. S. CONTROL.

The regulations for the importation of merchandise into Santiago and other places in Cuba and Porto Rico under the control of the United States, were promulgated in Washington Wednesday at the War Department.

The following rates of duty are imposed on the specified food articles:

Poultry, live or dead, and small game, 100 kil., 10 pesos.
Meat in brine, 100 kil., 3 pesos.
Pork and lard, including bacon, 100 kil., 6.30 pesos.
Jerked beef, 100 kil., 3.96 pesos.
Meat of all other kinds, 100 kil., 3.60 pesos.
Butter, 100 kil., 4.40 pesos.
Salt cod and stock fish, 100 kil., 2.50 pesos.
Fish, fresh, salted, smoked or marinated, including weight of the salt or brine, 100 kil., 2.50 pesos.
Oysters of all kinds, and shell fish, dried or fresh, 100 kil., 2.00 pesos.
Bovine animals: Oxen, each, 8.00 pesos.
Cows, do., 7.00 pesos.
Bullocks, calves and heifers, do., 6.00 pesos.
Pigs, do., 5.00 pesos.
Sheep, goats and animals not specially mentioned, do., 1.50 pesos.
In giving rates of duty, weights and measurements, the metric system is used. The following explanation is given:
A peso is equal to \$926.
A kilogram is equal to 2.2046 pounds.
This tariff goes into immediate operation.

Exports in July.

The monthly report of the Bureau of Statistics, at Washington, D. C., just published, shows exports in July to have been as follows:

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

| From— | 1897. | July 1898. |
|---------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Baltimore | \$1,306,015 | \$1,587,551 |
| Boston | 5,285,602 | 3,893,914 |
| Newport News | 141,423 | 375,671 |
| New York | 7,001,390 | 5,178,694 |
| Norfolk | 459,144 | 38,579 |
| Philadelphia | 434,630 | 873,516 |
| Portland | 591 | ..... |
| New Orleans | 60,990 | 15,314 |
| San Francisco | 67,254 | 42,825 |
| Northern border p'ts..... | 1,322,989 | 889,987 |

Total

| | | |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|
| Total | \$16,060,028 | \$12,895,851 |
|-------------|--------------|--------------|

Baltimore, Newport News and Philadelphia are the only ports that shipped abroad more provisions, including cattle and hogs, last month than in July, 1897. There were heavy decreases in New York, Boston, Norfolk, New Orleans and the Northern border ports. For the full seven-month period the total increase in exports of principal products amounted to nearly \$111,000,000, as compared with the corresponding months of 1897. In exports of breadstuffs the increase this year was 84 per cent., in cotton shipments there was a gain of 19.3 per cent., of provisions an increase of 13.5 per cent., and a falling off of 12.5 per cent. in exports of mineral oils.

Friday's Closings.

TALLOW.—Yesterday (Friday) there was less inquiry; there was firm holding of city at 3%. The country made lots were under moderate home wants, and 80,000 lb taken, in lots, at 3¼@3%, as to quality, with occasional choice parcels at 3%. Of edible further sales of 150 tcs. at 4, but some city lots held above that.

OLEO STEARINE was under a little demand from the lard refiners, and 5 quoted.

COTTONSEED OIL.—There was no change in the position of the market from the review elsewhere in this publication.

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tea, pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

FLUCTUATING MARKETS, BUT SOME ADVANCE FOR THE WEEK—INCREASING CASH DEMANDS AND A BETTER UNDERTONE—SPECULATION SOMEWHAT IMPROVED.

It had been a struggle early in the week and previously to support prices. The sentiment, however, had been that the market was low and that no further material permanent decline could be looked for, but at the same time as the developments of trading came along of a sluggish order there was brought to the surface more of an outside interest in the way of selling, and which had evidently for some time before been quietly picking up the property with the belief that prices were low, and which had at length become disgusted to throwing overboard their holdings. But these outside offerings were gathered in by the packers, while as it became clear that there were not much more of them remaining the market was allowed in midweek to take the stronger position, and which was justified by the falling off in the receipts of hogs and increasing cash demands for the products. The market has seemed more latterly, in any declining tendency that has come about, in the hands of the packers, that there was stronger faith by them in an early recovery of tone, and that the desire was to get the stuff from the outsiders and to shake them out through allowing the products to drift to the easier basis, thus provoking disgust among the speculators over ventures on the long side. The fact that the cash demands are reviving, that more of a business has been done with exporters within the last fortnight than in some time previously, has shown the readiness among the packers to bring about quick recovery from any sinking tendency in order to protect the values of the cash property. These export demands have not strikingly enlarged for lard, but are most marked on meats, although there is no question but that both England and the Continent are becoming more interested in lard as well, and that their operations would be of a more vigorous order under a certainty that prices would have good support. The season has so far advanced that there is now essentially no apprehension of a yellow fever scare, and this is about left out of calculations now as a possible factor. A tendency to the reaction for stronger prices was in part prompted by the receipts of hogs, which were especially small in the early part of the week and have not been large since, while calculations are that the near supplies will not be of a full order. With the improving temper in the middle of the week there was growing interest again on the part of the outsiders. However, we do not regard the situation as fully settled as yet for a radical permanent advance. It looks as though there would be little difficulty found in forcing prices upward when the leading operators found it essential in the way of scalping operations, and that reactions would follow. The close approach, seemingly, to the close of the war, has not been a prominent feature in any weakness displayed at times. The reasoning has been that with any possible loss of con-

sumption through less general requirements of the Government, that it will be more than made up through the open ports in Cuba and elsewhere for supplies, and which would require almost at once assortments of a general character while giving steady markets for more or less of the products. Besides with a more tranquil look of affairs and the near approach to the close of the summer season, the Southern demands should prove of much more consequence, since the buying for some time throughout the South has been of a conservative order, and resupplies must be needed liberally. Within the last week the West has found rather quicker calls from certain sections South for meats, although not up to the usual volume even for this time of year. The city trade is rather lifeless in cut meats. There is missed the ordinary export demands, while the call for bellies from nearby domestic sources has been very small for several days. The cutters, however, find the prices of hogs well sustained and the cost of production keeping up well, so that they are unwilling to sell except at full late prices. The refiners are not having much demand for lard, and they are buying the city product with a good deal of reserve, while meeting the price of the previous week for it.

In beef there is very little going on with exporters, and the home trade wants are moderate. City tierced extra India mess at \$15, barreled at \$9@10 for packet, \$10@11 for family. Beef hams are hard to sell, with \$21.50@22 quoted here.

The exports last week were 17,934,697 lb meats, 9,998,048 lb lard and 4,493 bbls. pork, against corresponding week in the previous year, 3,741 bbls. pork, 10,692,107 lb lard and 15,502,324 lb meats.

Chicago shipments last week were 2,809 bbls. pork, 8,038,326 lb lard and 18,785,462 lb meats, against corresponding week last year, 7,383 bbls. pork, 12,045,820 lb lard and 21,216,742 lb meats.

The variations to the market for the week were as follows: On Saturday (6th) the receipts of hogs were small, or only 24,000 head at all Western points, and with higher grain, prices were advanced, but the improvement was lost under dragging demands. At Chicago: Pork—September opened at \$9.10, which was the highest price for the day, from which there was a decline of 12½, to \$8.97½, closing at \$9; October closed at \$9. Lard—September opened at 5.35, sold to 5.37½, down to and closed at 5.32½. October opened at 5.40, eased to and closed at 5.37½. Ribs—September opened at 5.27½, declined to 5.20, closed at \$5.22½; October opened at 5.30, sold off to 5.22½, closed at 5.25. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.55; city steam at 5, refined lard at 5.75 for Continent, 6.20 for S. A., 7.25 for ditto kegs. Pork, mess at \$9.50@10, family mess \$11.50@12.50, short clear \$11.50@12.25. Cut meats, city pickled shoulders 4¼@4½, pickled hams 7¼@7½, pickled bellies, 14 lb to 10 lb, 6¼@6½. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Monday the receipts of hogs West were only 36,000 head, but the demands for the products were slack and rather a weak tone developed, with pork down for the day 12½, lard 10 points and ribs 5@7½ points. At Chicago: Pork—September opened at \$9.02½, declined to \$8.75 and closed at \$8.87½. Lard—September opened at 5.35, sold to \$5.37½, back to 5.25, and closed at 5.25. October

opened at 5.40, declined to 5.25 and closed at 5.27½. Ribs—September opened at 5.20, sold to 5.22½, down to 5.12½, closed at 5.15; October opened at 5.30, declined to 5.10, closed at 5.20. In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5.50, city ditto at 5. Refined at 5.75 for Continent, 6.20 for S. A., 7.25 for ditto kegs. Compound lard at 4¼@4½. Pork, mess at \$9.50@10, family at \$11.50@12, short clear at \$11.50@12. City cut meats sold at 6½ for 15,000 lb 10-lb average, 6¼ for 14-lb average and 6½@6¾ for 10-lb average; pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½, pickled hams at 7¼@7½ for 1,800 pieces. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Tuesday receipts of hogs 51,000 head; there was a further break in prices, with a good deal of outside selling, while with the decline stop-loss orders were reached, and with this increased selling further concessions came about. There were afterwards some reactions with packers becoming buyers. There was some little switching of September contracts to October. Pork sold off 15@20 and recovered 12½@25. Lard declined 5@7½ points and rallied 5 points. Ribs declined 10 points and recovered 10@12½ points. At Chicago: Pork—September opened at \$8.85, sold to \$8.90, declined to \$8.60, closed at \$8.85. October opened at \$8.80, sold to \$8.85, down to \$8.72½, closed at \$8.85. Lard—September opened at 5.20, sold to 5.22½, back to 5.17½, closed at 5.22½; October opened at 5.25, sold down to 5.22½, closed at 5.27½. Ribs—September opened at 5.12½, declined to 5.05, sold up to and closed at 5.17½; October opened at 5.15, declined to 5.10, sold to and closed at 5.20. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.47½, city steam at 5. Refined at 5.75 for Continent, 6.20 for S. A., 7.25 for ditto kegs. Compound at 4¼@4½. Pork, mess at \$9.50@10. Of city cut meats, sales of 16,000 lb pickled bellies at 6¼@6½ for 12-lb average, 6½@6¾ for 14-lb average and 6½ for 10-lb average; 1,500 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½, 1,800 pickled hams at 7¼@7½. Hogs at 5½@5¾.

On Wednesday there was rather a sharp turn upward with packers as well as outsiders freer buyers and the close at an advance for the day of 32 for pork, 12 points for lard and 15 points for ribs. The receipts of hogs West were 66,000 head. At Chicago: Pork—August closed \$9.17 nominal; September opened at \$8.92, sold at \$8.90 to \$9.15, closed at \$9.17 asked; December opened at \$9, was up to \$9.22 bid, closed at \$9.22 bid. Lard—August closed 5.30 nominal; September opened at 5.25, was up to 5.37 asked, closed at 5.35@5.37; October opened at 5.30, sold to 5.40, closed at 5.40; December opened at 5.35 bid, was up to 5.47, closed at 5.47 asked. Ribs—August closed at 5.30 nominal. September opened at 5.20, sold to 5.32, closed at 5.32 bid. October opened at 5.22, sold at 5.20 up to 5.32, closed at 5.32 bid. In New York, Western steam lard at 5.55; 150 tea, city steam sold at 5@5.25. Refined at 5.80 for Continent. Compound lard at 4¼@4½. Of mess pork, sales of 250 bbls. at \$9.50@10. In cut meats, sales of 5,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6¼. Hogs firmer at 5½@5¾.

On Thursday the opening was rather easy with grain, but the position soon straightened to firmness and some advance, with packers unwilling sellers and not much stuff otherwise offering, while the fair cash demands of the day before were keeping up. The opening was 2 lower for pork and ribs, followed by an advance, and closing 7 lower on September pork, 2 points higher on December ditto, 2@5 points higher on lard and 2 points ditto on ribs. At Chicago: Pork—August closed \$9.10 asked; September opened at \$9.12, sold to \$9.17 down to \$9.10, up to \$9.20 bid, closed \$9.17; October at \$9.10, sold to \$9.20, closed \$9.17 nominal; December

opened at \$9.15, sold at \$9.12 up to \$9.27 bid, closed at \$9.25 asked. Lard—August closed 5.35 nominal; September opened at 5.35, sold to 5.40, closed 5.40 asked; October opened at 5.40@5.42, sold to 5.47, closed 5.45 asked; December opened at 5.45, sold to 5.50, closed 5.50. Ribs—August closed 5.30 nominal. September opened at 5.30, sold at 5.35, closed 5.35 asked; October opened at 5.32, sold at 5.30, was up to 5.37 asked, closed 5.35 asked. In New York. Western steam lard 5.60; city ditto at 5@5.37½, as to brand.

On Friday the market opened 2@7 higher on pork, 2 points on lard and 2@5 points on ribs. There was then some covering of the outsiders on lard and ribs, while Roloson was reported as a good buyer of pork. From this there were soon declines of 15 for pork, 7 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs, followed by reactions. (The close of the Chicago market will be found elsewhere in this publication.) In New York, Western steam lard at 5.57½. Sales of 350 tcs, city lard, for England, at 5.10. Cut meats not changed in price. Of mess pork, sales of 250 bbls., in lots, for export, at \$9.50@10. Beef hams are lower and depressed with liberal offerings and slow demands; there are sellers at \$20@20.50. City tierced extra India mess now offered at \$14.

SAN FRANCISCO PROVISION MARKET.

Business is active, the demand for fresh meats is fairly brisk, with the market held steady at quotations. Appearing prices for provisions are well sustained. The price of California hams shows an advancing tendency, as the Western Meat Co. has advanced their Monarch brand ¼c. The canned lobster market promises to rule stiff at advancing prices for the entire season. The pack is short, as a good part of it was lost with the French steamer La Bourgogne.

The San Francisco Harbor Commissioners are about to make a trial of a free market in that city, and have set apart three wharves for the purpose. The market will be established as soon as rules and regulations can be formulated for its government and officials selected to take charge.

The Thompson Fish Co., of Fairhaven, Wash., will ship a carload of salted salmon to Denmark, being the first shipment of the kind ever made to Europe from the State of Washington.

Imports Into South Africa.

Trade in South Africa has untold possibilities, but one of its obvious features at present is the foothold gained by United States goods. The principal increases in 1897, as shown in a report to the State Department from Consul General J. G. Stowe, at Cape Town, were: Salted beef, \$21,190.04; lard, \$112,970.70; hams, \$12,519.30; oils, vegetable, \$41,006.46; leather goods, \$21,795.04.

Tinned beef decreased to the value of \$168,243.48, and agricultural implements, \$39,370.86. Other decreases were in hides, bacon, etc. The heavy loss of cattle and crops caused lessened importations of implements, vehicles, etc.

The total imports of merchandise from the United States into Cape Colony in 1897, so far as they relate to this journal, were: Animals, oxen, number, 1; sheep, 129; fowls, 120. Antifriction grease, 274,211 lb. Butter, 8,308 lb; margarin, 130,914 lb; candles, 154,730 lb. Cheese, 13,698 lb. Felt, \$307. Fish, dried, 3,830 lb; frozen, 1,000 lb. Lard, 883,221 lb. Leather, not manufactured, 220,939 lb; boots and shoes, 4,229 dozen; harness, \$13,938; other kinds, \$7,874. Meats, preserved, 2,423,854 lb; salted and canned, 220,544 lb. Oils, fish, 181 gallons; lard, 91,374 gallons. Soap, common, 62,018 lb; other, 15,379 lb. Stearin, \$6,117.

I am surprised at the small imports in fish, particularly cured fish, such as mackerel, salmon, halibut, etc. It would seem that with the large production of glue by the packers of America, we ought to have the bulk of the glue trade. England imported 137,959 lb, and the raw material must have come largely from the United States. The same applies to candles, of which England sent 4,000,000 lb and America 175,000 lb, and to antifriction grease, imports of which from England were five times as large as from America.

England supplied nearly 10,000 gallons of cider; America, with its large apple crops, none.

Bacon and all other salted and cured meats come from the United Kingdom in the ratio of 10 to 1, as compared with the United States; yet the bulk of the raw meat came from the United States, and was cured in the United Kingdom.

Sheep dip valued at some \$250,000 was furnished by the United Kingdom; none came from the United States.

New York Produce Exchange Notes.

New members elected: James Hancock (Hancock & Co., grain supplies), C. C. Shain (manufacturers' agent), Frank T. Elder (grain elevators), Charles L. Abell (Marine Elevator Co.), Francis M. Wilson (steamships).

Proposed for membership Ward B. Shear-down (Quaker City Milling Co.) proposed by R. C. N. Ford; Herbert Marples (export provisions) proposed by R. F. Van Ingen; Edward H. Bedell, grain, feed and hay, proposed by Theo. B. Chase.

Visitors at the Exchange: Lucas E. Moore, New Orleans; George Bridge, Chas. Ziemann, H. O. Schroeder, S. B. Cadon, A. Weinberg, C. A. Allbright, F. S. Ackermann and A. L. McDougall from Chicago; Geo. C. Davis, Pittsburg.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Aug. 12.—3:45 p. m.—Exchange—Beef steady; extra India mess 65s.; prime mess 57s. 6d. Pork firm; prime mess fine Western 51s. 3d.; prime mess medium Western, 48s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lbs., steady, 37s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lbs., steady, 27s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lbs., firm, 32s. 6d.; long clear middles, light, 35 to 38 lbs., firm, 30s.; long clear middles, heavy, 40 to 45 lbs., firm, 29s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lbs., firm, 30s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lbs., steady 33s. Lard—Prime Western steady, 27s. Cheese firm; American finest white, 37s. 6d.; American finest colored, 38s. Tallow—Prime city steady, 19s. 6d. Cottonseed oil—Liverpool refined dull, 15s. 9d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lbs., dull, 25s.

Heavy Sheep Losses in California.

The dry season has caused great loss to the stockmen on the Sierra foothills, says a dispatch from Fresno, Cal. It is estimated that 175,000 sheep were driven into the forest reservations after the withdrawal of the United States cavalry some time ago. Recently a force of deputy marshals forced the stockmen to remove their cattle and sheep from the reserved land. Some of the herders assert that there is no grass and little water to be found elsewhere. At least 100,000 sheep must perish of starvation and thirst.

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MANUFACTURE OF COMPOUND LARD.

In answer to numerous enquiries from time to time concerning the manufacture of compound lard we beg to say: Such information in particular cannot be given for the mere asking—but can be imparted for a very reasonable consideration of course. All that is necessary to make tip top compound or refined lard is the necessary apparatus—the proper component parts—some fuller's earth and things, and a man who thoroughly understands the business—and the rest is easy. That's all there is to it. The manufacture of compound lard originated with the butcher who rendered his fats, beef, pork and mutton, all together, such as he did not sell un-rendered, and which made a very acceptable cooking grease with at least the recommendation of being wholesome even if a little off color and rather strong in flavor, but when in contact with carbonate of soda in the dough for the pie crusts lost its strong taste and smell. There is an effect, there was a cause, there is a common sense reason for everything, and if there isn't leave it strictly and severely alone. Did it ever occur to any of our readers what a terrible difference there is between the pies "mother used to make" and the pies we attack in the every-day cafe, and yet the old lady poured all kinds of greases into her crock, including beef, pork and mutton, but always kept out the settlings.

Now this kind of grease in conjunction with baking soda makes the finest kind of pastry and we may add the secret of manufacturing "compound" is out. The only difference is: the manufacturer to-day uses all the essential oils, leaving out the fibre and tissue, and avoids burning his stock in the process of blending or fusing. Fuller's earth has supplanted the sulphuric acid process of bleaching and leaves the material uninjured—in texture in particular. Of course fuller's earth, whilst perfectly harmless, leaves a peculiar smell with the stock thus treated, which of course can be minimized by care and practice to such an extent as to be unnoticeable except to an expert. Any material used in compound of good color and flavor should not be treated with earth (such as prime lard stearine, for instance), but added after darker stock has been through press, thus getting a higher percentage in both color and flavor. Temperature sufficient to incite fusion, avoiding higher points, is an essential feature, as is also constant agitation even when drawing, which is effected at a temperature scarcely allowing the stock being run at all.

The manufacture of such infernal concoctions known as Cuban lards, etc., is a thing of the past, and is a matter of much gratification. The compounds made to-day are of good sound animal and vegetable fats and oils, fibre and tissue being extracted in the process of cooking and pressing—neutralized by use of proper vessels and a strict attention to temperatures, etc. The quality of "compos" cannot be easier determined than by simply fusing by direct contact with heat in a skillet, for instance. Inferior goods will more than speak for themselves by giving off under such conditions an execrable flavor, which is indescribable except by a grease expert, who can analyze such material in a few seconds by the sense of smell alone.

To be Continued.)

First Frozen Meat in London.

American killed fresh meat was delivered in Smithfield, London, in 1876; Australian killed fresh meat in 1880; New Zealand killed fresh meat in 1882.—Meat Trades' Journal.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products in Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Aug. 6, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

| ARTICLES. | Week ending Aug. 6, 1898. | From Oct. 25, 1897, to date. | Week ending Aug. 7, 1897. | From Oct. 25, 1896, to Aug. 7, 1897. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pork, bbls..... | 2,809 | 162,136 | 7,383 | 183,741 |
| Lard, tcs..... | 13,567 | 164,026 | 12,336 | 411,351 |
| " bbls..... | 741 | 87,062 | 1,169 | 85,168 |
| " tanks, lbs..... | 89,000 | 4,031,962 | 61,190 | 2,964,318 |
| " pkgs..... | 27,636 | 2,320,380 | 44,471 | 1,880,538 |
| Hams, bbs..... | 6,616 | 204,539 | 7,111 | 173,666 |
| " tcs..... | 2,426 | 73,366 | 2,664 | 95,869 |
| " bbls..... | 1,142 | 16,856 | 675 | 23,630 |
| " pkgs..... | 339 | 47,869 | 9,329 | 124,484 |
| " pcs..... | 110,196 | 3,236,860 | 92,248 | 2,387,161 |
| Sides, bbs..... | 8,477 | 274,746 | 19,994 | 271,568 |
| " tcs..... | 309 | 12,918 | 996 | 14,974 |
| " bbls..... | 317 | 34,195 | 917 | 29,439 |
| " pkgs..... | 1,544 | 60,948 | 1,367 | 43,396 |
| " pcs..... | 178,413 | 3,792,612 | 122,645 | 3,310,729 |
| Shoulders, bbs..... | 887 | 38,063 | 1,408 | 40,688 |
| " tcs..... | 8 | 979 | 345 | 2,498 |
| " bbls..... | 36 | 4,266 | 72 | 1,821 |
| " pkgs..... | 36 | 5,835 | 1,272 | 28,216 |
| " pcs..... | 2,044 | 114,992 | 12,370 | 461,806 |
| Other prod., bbs..... | 813 | 67,709 | 2,801 | 41,104 |
| " tcs..... | 211 | 10,292 | 701 | 13,940 |
| " bbls..... | 402 | 29,792 | 1,327 | 44,739 |
| " pkgs..... | 9,554 | 418,183 | 10,281 | 361,473 |

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS

| ARTICLES. | Week, 1898. | Week, 1897. |
|--------------------------|-------------|-------------|
| Lard, lbs..... | 8,098,326 | 12,945,890 |
| Hams, lbs..... | 9,740,251 | 6,428,405 |
| Sides, lbs..... | 10,432,379 | 12,082,110 |
| Shoulders, lbs..... | 45,240 | 973,388 |
| Other products, lbs..... | 1,122,592 | 1,732,869 |

| ARTICLES. | Season, 1897-8. | Season, 1896-7. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lard, lbs..... | 377,974,433 | 309,108,630 |
| Hams, lbs..... | 204,887,813 | 182,848,844 |
| Sides, lbs..... | 387,169,162 | 309,666,940 |
| Shoulders, lbs..... | 25,508,361 | 43,962,646 |
| Other products, lbs..... | 68,273,959 | 55,392,627 |

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The Rotterdam oleo oil market has been dull all week at 38 (small business at that price), and towards the end of the week sales were made at 37 for choicest brands.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending Aug 12:

- Aug. 4. Orange King sold at 39 florins.
- 50 tcs. sold.
- Sales this week, 1,900 tcs.
- Stocks to day (Aug. 6), 3,300 tcs.
- " 8. Modoc sold at 36 florins.
- " 8. Morris Extra sold at 38 florins.
- 300 tcs. sold.
- " 9. United sold at 38 florins.
- " 9. Harrison sold at 38 florins.
- " 9. Eastman Extra sold at 38 florins.
- " 9. Armour Extra sold at 38 florins.
- " 9. Goldband sold at 35 1/2 florins.
- " 9. Pittsburg Extra sold at 38 florins.
- 1,600 tcs. sold.
- " 10. United sold at 38 florins.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Aug. 6. Per Stmr. Amsterdam—United, 100; Stern, 100; Wolff, 60; Dold, 63; Eastman, 400; Isaacs, 43; Swift, 845; Hammond, 70; Martin, 240; S. & S., 390. Total, 2,318 tcs.

Aug. 6. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 250; Morris, 50; Hammond, 360. Total, 1,160 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Aug. 6. Per Stmr. Tampico from Baltimore—Armour & Co., 23; Friedman, 250; International, 100; Morris, 135; Cudahy Bros., 75. Total, 583 tcs.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

Market fairly active; 15 1/2c. offered for September new crude and 15c. for October in Texas. Sales, about 5,000 bbls. September.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Aug. 6 1898, is as follows:

| To | 1898. Week ending Aug. 6, 1898. | Same to 1897. Week, Aug. 6, '97. | Nov. 1, '97 to Aug. 6, '98. |
|-----------------|------------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| U. Kingdom... | 2,497 | 1,543 | 50,776 |
| Continent.... | 384 | 188 | 34,778 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 35 | 709 | 16,743 |
| W. Indies.... | 1,527 | 723 | 80,305 |
| Br. No. Am.... | 20 | 562 | 10,527 |
| Other countries | 30 | 16 | 1,755 |
| Total..... | 4,493 | 3,741 | 203,884 |

BACON & HAMS, LBS.

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| U. Kingdom... | 13,921,338 | 13,371,395 | 595,482,017 |
| Continent.... | 3,783,334 | 2,385,785 | 133,253,695 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 121,290 | 232,644 | 4,122,977 |
| W. Indies.... | 108,825 | 449,500 | 5,463,928 |
| Br. No. Am.... | 11,100 | 11,100 | 149,990 |
| Other countries | 51,500 | 51,500 | 459,925 |

| | | | |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| Total..... | 17,934,697 | 16,502,324 | 738,932,532 |
|------------|------------|------------|-------------|

LARD, LBS.

| | | | |
|-----------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|
| U. Kingdom... | 2,902,023 | 4,223,959 | 227,839,484 |
| Continent.... | 6,680,635 | 4,978,642 | 261,804,460 |
| So. & Cen. Am. | 242,350 | 704,006 | 16,954,064 |
| W. Indies.... | 97,620 | 476,520 | 15,326,275 |
| Br. No. Am.... | 620 | 12,000 | 382,166 |
| Other countries | 74,790 | 16,980 | 1,056,994 |

| | | | |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|
| Total..... | 9,908,008 | 10,692,107 | 523,363,422 |
|------------|-----------|------------|-------------|

Recapitulation of the week's exports.

Week ending August 6, 1898.

| From | Pork, Bbls. | Bacon and Hams, Lbs. | Lard, Lbs. |
|-----------------|-------------|----------------------|------------|
| New York... | 2,759 | 8,328,075 | 5,549,130 |
| Boston..... | 1,509 | 453,200 | 1,108,280 |
| Portland, Me. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phila., Pa.... | ..... | 551,001 | 2,084,884 |
| Balto., Md.... | ..... | 2,325,520 | 1,117,961 |
| Norfolk, Va.... | ..... | ..... | 122,500 |
| Newport News | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| New Orleans.. | 35 | 17,500 | 15,250 |
| Montreal.... | 100 | 2,176,382 | ..... |
| St. John, N.B. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total..... | 4,493 | 17,934,697 | 9,908,008 |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

| | Nov. 1, '97, to Aug. 6, '98. | Nov. 1, '96, to Aug. 1, '97. | Increase |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pork, lb..... | 40,776,800 | 37,720,600 | 3,056,200 |
| Hams, Bbl, lb | 738,932,532 | 609,443,525 | 129,489,007 |
| Lard, lb..... | 523,363,452 | 436,337,668 | 87,025,784 |

HIGH PRICES IN SANTIAGO.

A dispatch from Santiago says that Gen. Wood will fix the price at retail of provisions in that market. Complaints in every quarter of the enormous charges for food stuffs by retailers forced him to take the matter in hand, though he had hoped the large cargoes recently landed and the reduction of duties would soon bring values down to normal figures. Dealers still, however, force up prices, causing additional misery and much complaint. Beef if retailed at 80 cents a pound, 400 per cent. over the landed value. Prices of other goods are in proportion. Gen. Wood will hold a conference with the merchants and fix prices, with a fair margin of profit, and promulgate an order.

Mercantile interests are suffering greatly, owing to the ruling of Gen. Shafter that duty must be paid on goods before the discharge from the ship, throwing the responsibility on the carriers, instead of as ordinarily on the owners of cargoes.

This, with the disorganized custom house, is absolutely killing business. The present customs house to-day has collected about \$61,000 in duties.

Established 1856.

Rooms 51-55.

MARINER & HOSKINS,
ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING

...CHEMISTS

No. 81 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

Analyses of Fertilizers, Preserving Salts, Salt, Borax, Water or anything the composition of which it may be desirable to know

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle, 42,235; calves, 2,769; hogs, 130,776; sheep, 54,122, against 49,980 cattle, 3,503 calves, 134,860 hogs and 54,618 sheep the week previous; 57,904 cattle, 3,226 calves, 174,075 hogs, 71,163 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 51,411 cattle, 2,058 calves, 86,013 hogs and 63,500 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: Cattle, 15,975; calves, 781; hogs, 27,344; sheep, 3,475, against 17,144 cattle, 818 calves, 27,291 hogs and 2,305 sheep the week previous; 20,372 cattle, 91 calves, 39,181 hogs and 11,013 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 16,073 cattle, 125 calves, 36,964 hogs and 8,820 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

HOGS.—Receipts of hogs for the past week have been away below that of the same period last year, and promise to continue light for some time to come. There are two reasons for this—one, the fact that the railroads advanced the rate from 23½c. from Missouri River points, a rate that was at one time as low as 10c., the other the fact that the farmers are decidedly bullish, and refuse to sell their hogs for less than 3½c. to the shipper, a price which the latter will not pay, as by so doing he would lose money on the Chicago market. The reason for this bullish feeling on the part of the farmer is because of recent rains, which have given promise of a very good corn crop, and they, therefore, figure out that it will pay them better to hold their hogs and feed them to corn than to sell them to shippers at what they consider, a low price. Packers are claiming that they are losing 50 cents a hundred on every hog they buy, so that it is not difficult to account for the nervous and unsatisfactory state of the hog market for the past week, and the market has undoubtedly been nervous and unsatisfactory. But notwithstanding the heavy heavy falling off in receipts of hogs the trade has shown no signs of improvement. Therefore, one of two things must happen very shortly—either there will be an advance in the price of hog products, or there will be a decline in the price of live hogs. One or two of these things must happen before the market is brought to a healthy condition. The prospects are that it is the price of the product that will advance, indeed, to-day (Wednesday) provisions have had a sharp advance, and, as the demand is quite good just now, it is safe to say that the advance will not hold, but will become more pronounced during the next 60 days. Packers must either be bears on live hogs or bulls on product, to get the market into proper shape, and it is easier for them to push the price of the product up than to push the price of the live hogs down. Receipts of hogs promise to continue light until the farmer is through with his harvesting, as he cannot afford the time to take his hogs to town. To-day, with the 25,000 new arrivals, the hog market has been

active and steady at yesterday's closing prices. Light hogs sold at from \$3.60 to \$3.92½; rough packing at \$3.55 to \$3.70, mixed at \$3.65 to \$3.95, heavy packing and shipping lots at \$3.75 to \$3.97½, and pigs at \$2.80 to \$3.80.

CATTLE.—The cattle market shows very little evidence of any activity. Receipts so far this week have been below the corresponding week a year ago, though a shade larger for the same period a week ago. Plain to fairly good native steers are being neglected for the big strings of Western range cattle, and trade in all lower grade native cattle has been sluggish, with prices tending toward a lower level where there has been any change. Business in stock and feeding steers is opening up earlier than usual this year, owing to the heavy rains that have given grass a wonderful start for this time of the year. Urgent orders are coming in from farmers and the outlook favors a brisk trade in this line for the near future. Native steers that before the grass Western cattle began coming in were selling around \$4.60 to \$4.75, are now hard selling at from \$4.25 to \$4.40.

SHEEP.—The demand for sheep and lambs has been fairly active, although all along the line there is a favoring of the lighter weight stock. Receipts are about normal. Good to choice lambs are selling about 15c. higher, handy weight about 15c. lower, and heavy fat ewes about 50c. lower than a week ago.

Mallory, Son & Zimmerman say: "The hog and provision markets have gone contrary to the expectations of the majority and still show the result of small speculation and the control the packers have over the market. The supply of hogs last week was comparatively light, the quality fairly good, although a large percentage of brood sows and grass hogs were among the arrivals. The range in prices was wider and shippers cannot be too careful about grading their hogs properly. Remember that old sows and grass hogs are selling at a considerable discount. Yellow fever, foreign embargoes and increase in provision stocks did not prove sufficient to depress the market last week, and reports were circulated that the Government had ordered shipments of provisions to Cuba stopped. This was used as a reason for the sharp decline in the market last week. It is not plain to us that the declaration of peace will cause any material let up in the number of people to be fed; in fact, if we construe the report correctly, we are inclined to believe that the Government will be obliged to feed many more people for some time to come than it has for a great many years. The cash demand for provisions on both European and domestic account continues good, and although we believe that the present and prospective supply of hogs will be liberal, we also feel confident that no other country can compete with us in hogs when they are selling under 4c. We look for moderate receipts this week and still think good hogs bought to sell here from \$3.75 to \$3.90 will be all right. It is rather early to form much of an idea as to the fall and winter supply of hogs, as several things are liable to occur which might alter calculations made on the present basis. We still believe that there will be no famine in any event, and advise our readers to keep their stock moving freely as soon as ready for market."

The firm of Treadwell & Simpson, commission brokers, has been dissolved, C. W. Simpson leaving Chicago to go to Boston. Another firm, which will succeed the old one, is known as John Treadwell & Co. The new concern has been launched under most favorable auspices and will undoubtedly be heard from.

Chicago Provision Market.

Finally, after a long period of depression, the lowest ebb of which was reached this week, the provision market seems to have taken on an air of animation and to all appearances we are to-day (Wednesday) enjoying the beginning of what promises to be an improving era. Bull operators up to to-day were plainly discouraged by the protracted siege of declines which the market has been undergoing, and consequently, when in one session, prices almost recovered all they have lost in a week of successive slumps, traders generally, and the packers especially, were feeling decidedly more cheerful. The news was especially gratifying because of the fact that the best informed people on 'Change have for 60 days been apparently off in their calculations. Deducting from conditions the market for some time has been a decided anomaly for its elements certainly have not warranted the constant falling off in values which have for some time prevailed. In the statistical situation there has been nothing to explain the downward trend of prices, yet within three months lard has dropped a cent and a half a pound and other products have acted in sympathy. This, combined with the near approach of September liquidation and the imminent change to January options which is general disadvantageous to the bull element, and a probably early decrease in the war demand, did not make the provision situation very reassuring. However, we trust that to-day's advance is the harbinger of better things. There are at least a few indications of a probable development of country speculation, which, if realized, will be the making of the market. The upward movement to-day was primarily occasioned by the action of some September shorts who bought to cover. The signs seem to indicate, however, that the distant options are likely to have a better chance than September. The cash demand, which has been constantly very good, was stimulated by the improved prices at present ruling. It is likely that we will before long see an impetus given to the European trade, for it is tolerably certain that there is a shortage of hogs in the old country. Mr. John Van der Oelen of Antwerp, the representative of the Société Coloniale Anversoise, who is in Chicago this week, states that the farmers of Belgium are receiving nine and a half cents a pound for hogs on their farms. When there is added to that the cost of transportation it would appear that pork will be high across the water, a scarcity of hogs in Europe and the early opening of the markets of Cuba and Porto Rico besides no super-abundance of pork in this country, the chances seem to be in favor of higher prices. Such is the status of the case as viewed generally from here and of a consequence we are expecting from now on an improvement which although it may not be rapid, will be uniform and certain.

Counselman & Day say: The official stock of ribs on July 31 was about 6,000,000 lbs. more than expected. Lard slightly less. N. K. Fairbank Co.'s monthly statement showed increase of 8,000 tcs. in the world's visible supply of lard. This statement was bullish, if anything, as stock increased here about 40,000 tcs. We look for a good export demand the next 60 days, but it will be a packers' market. They are inclined to sell on every small advance. The falling off in receipts of hogs is about the only thing that will advance product. This now looks probable and we advise purchase of September and October provisions, as there is yet no trading in January.

Edward R. Dillingham, commercial editor of the Chicago Times-Herald, says: Provisions continue to disappoint the elect. The

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JENNINGS PROVISION CO.
EXPORTERS and
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market keeps on declining, although with perhaps one notable exception, the packers have all been bullishly inclined. The trade is not quite certain as to what the Armour attitude has been, but he certainly has not given any open support. It has looked as if he took the yellow fever from the very first scare in April more seriously than the others at the yards. The chronic bears among the packers have been all this summer the most persistent longs, and have been, of course, the sufferers in a speculative way. From April up to about July it was a provision market with two camps, a bull and a bear, but all through July, while there might have been influential selling going on from one quarter, there was not an avowed bear in the pit. The absence of any contest is probably one reason the market has been such a mean one. There is no short interest to amount to anything. That is certain. There has been a yellow fever scare all summer without any yellow fever epidemic. Provision people are now as uncertain as they have been all the while. They don't like to take the short side after such a long decline, but they recognize that the market has gotten along to one of its jumping off places. If the outsider should come into the market he would not buy anything except January. Provision people who are friendly to the market, before they attempt any buying, first make a raid. They preface any buying by more or less selling. One provision broker says the depression is so universal and so extreme it may be just the profitable time for an exhibition of courage.

Michael Cudahy says: I told "The National Provisioner" a short time ago that I thought the market was in good shape for any "tired" bull to sell out and miss it and to-day I reiterate that assertion, for bullish developments, I think, are bearing me out. Business is 20 per cent. better now than a year ago, and it is going to be still more so. I think that if you take the pains to inquire you will find that there is a shortage of hogs in Europe. This, together with other favorable conditions, is going to make higher prices.

Arthur R. Jones & Co. say: We are no exception to the general rule and are inclined to be bullish. Provisions are very strong on the late advance and the cash demand also has been very much stiffened. This was the only market not troubled by a Government report and is receiving a good deal of attention. The improvement was sudden, as only yesterday (Tuesday), the market was apparently dead and seemed destined to remain so. It is probable that the trade will now go into January and there is a better chance for healthy action in a more distant option than September.

Only 1,900 grass Western cattle were received last week. Total a year ago, 1,400; two years ago, 12,400, and the corresponding week three years ago, 17,000. The number of Westerns this year will be 30 to 40 per cent. short of the average for the past three years.

RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, AUGUST 6.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 9.10 | 9.10 | 8.97½-9 | 9.00 |
| October..... | 9.19 | 9.10 | 9.02½ | 9.02½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.35-7½ | 5.37½ | 5.32½ | 5.32½ |
| October..... | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.37½ | 5.37½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.27½ | 5.27½ | 5.20 | 5.22½ |
| October..... | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.22½-5 | 5.25 |

MONDAY, AUGUST 8.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 9.02½ | 9.02½ | 8.75 | 8.87½ |
| October..... | 9.19 | 9.10 | 8.87½ | 8.87½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.35 | 5.37½ | 5.25 | 5.25 |
| October..... | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.25 | 5.27½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.20 | 5.22½ | 5.12½ | 5.15 |
| October..... | 5.30 | 5.30 | 5.15 | 5.20 |

TUESDAY, AUGUST 9.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|--------|---------|---------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 8.80-5 | 8.90 | 8.60 | 8.65 |
| October..... | 8.72½ | 8.85 | 8.67½ | 8.85 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.20 | 5.22½ | 5.17½ | 5.22½ |
| October..... | 5.25 | 5.27½ | 5.22½ | 5.27½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.12½ | 5.15-7½ | 5.05-7½ | 5.17½ |
| October..... | 5.15 | 5.20 | 5.10 | 5.20½ |

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 8.92½ | 9.17½ | 8.90 | 9.17½ |
| October..... | 8.72½ | 8.85 | 8.67½ | 8.85 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.25 | 5.35 | 5.25 | 5.35 |
| October..... | 5.30 | 5.40 | 5.30 | 5.40 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.20 | 5.32½ | 5.17½ | 5.32½ |
| October..... | 5.22½ | 5.35 | 5.20 | 5.32½ |

THURSDAY, AUGUST 11.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 9.12½ | 9.20 | 9.10 | 9.17½ |
| October..... | 9.10 | 9.20 | 9.10 | 9.17½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.35 | 5.42½ | 5.35 | 5.40 |
| October..... | 5.40 | 5.45 | 5.40 | 5.45 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.30 | 5.35 | 5.30 | 5.35 |
| October..... | 5.32½ | 5.37½ | 5.30 | 5.35 |

FRIDAY, AUGUST 12.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| September.... | 9.00 | 9.25 | 9.05 | 9.05 |
| October..... | 9.12½ | 9.17½ | 9.07½ | 9.07½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.42½ | 5.47½ | 5.27½ | 5.27½ |
| October..... | 5.47½ | 5.47½ | 5.32½ | 5.32½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| September.... | 5.40 | 5.40 | 5.17½ | 5.17½ |
| October..... | 5.37½ | 5.40 | 5.17½ | 5.17½ |

A dispatch from Fresno, Cal., dated Aug. 9, says: The Government has refused to allow stock from this part of the State to be shipped out of California on account of the prevalence of Texas fever among the herds. Yesterday Carey Bros., large buyers of cattle, had 2,500 head condemned at Hanford by Dr. C. H. Blemer, chief Government inspector for California. Not all the animals are infected with the fever, but the disease was found in a number of cattle, and hence the whole herd was condemned. The inspector would not allow apparently well ones to be segregated from feverish cattle and shipped East, for the reason that they have been exposed to the disease and he feared they might develop it en route.

The weekly report of the inspection of cattle in the Union stockyards has been made to the State board of live stock commissioners. It makes the following showing: Number inspected, 140; passed in yards, 100; held for post-mortem, 40; passed on post-mortem, 34; condemned as unfit for food, 6; cases of tuberculosis discovered on post-mortem, 1; cases of cancer, 2.

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

The Western range cattle now being marketed weigh around 1,100 to 1,750 lbs. and are fairly good in quality.

One-half of the sheep used in France are received from Africa. The markets recently have been on the down turn with nothing encouraging in view.

The hogs received here last week averaged 235 lbs., against 228 lbs. a month ago, 242 lbs. a year ago, 251 lbs. two years ago, and 235 lbs. three years ago.

Hog cholera prevails in Illinois, Iowa and Missouri to a considerable extent, and numerous lots of pigs are being sent to this market from the Illinois affected sections.

Ashel Bundy, 88 years of age, and a pioneer in the live stock trade, passed away on Monday and was buried from his late residence, 359 Sixty-fifth street, Englewood.

During the last week 4,512 cars of live stock were received here and 1,161 cars were shipped out. The receipts during the corresponding week last year were 5,991 cars.

The Burlington Railroad Company is preparing to haul 1,000,000 sheep from the far West to the cornfield of the Central States this fall and the movement will begin very soon now.

The Warren Live Stock Company of Wyoming recently sold 70 carloads of sheep to P. Sherlock, of La Fox, Ill., for an average price of \$3.25 a head. The clip of the company this year was 400,000 lbs., with 600,000 lbs. of wool now in the warehouse.

Of the 111,700 hogs packed at Chicago last week Armour slaughtered 27,400; Anglo-American, 10,500; Boyd & Lunham, 4,800; Chicago, 5,700; Continental, 5,200; Hammond, 3,700; International, 8,300; Lipton, 2,500; Morris, 5,800; Swift, 19,400; Viles & Robbins, 11,000, and butchers, 7,400. Total packing the previous week, 118,500; a year ago, 131,600, and two years ago, 46,500.

The Drovers' Journal is authority for the statement that eighteen years ago S. W. Alerton built a cold storage plant at Havana and began shipping New York slaughtered beef to that point. The first cargo made money, but every Spanish civil and military officer soon got in line for spoils, and the official hold-up system became so onerous that the scheme, which on its merits gave every promise of being successful, had to be abandoned after two months' trial.

A sturdy, healthy and jolly host of men from the stockyards district went, with their families and friends, Sunday to Calumet Grove, Blue Island, to attend a picnic under the auspices of the Dexter Pleasure Club. The majority of the men were butchers and members of other crafts in the meat industry, and all were bent on having a pleasant time. The ordinary sports of an outing were on the programme, and there were a number of unique contests. Interest was centered in the beef-dressing match, the contestants being Michael F. Mullen of Chicago and Lafayette Porlier of Hammond, Ind. Mullen won.

THIS SPACE RESERVED

FOR

THE CHICAGO PACKING AND PROVISION CO.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

John Van Der Caelen, of Antwerp, Belgium, representing the Societe Coloniale Anversoise, was a visitor on the Board Wednesday.

President Carter has appointed a bucket shop committee to look after the work formerly in the hands of John Hill, Jr. It is composed of James Nicol, W. N. Eckhardt and Vice-President H. O. Parker.

The National Linseed Oil Company, which was in the throes of financial embarrassment a couple of weeks ago, and unable to meet obligations at from \$25,000 to \$60,000, liquidated this week. All creditors on the Board of Trade were subsequently mailed checks. The directors of the company assert that it is now all right. Ninety-day paper was at first offered to creditors in lieu of cost payments, but it was refused.

Eastbound shipments from Chicago and

Englewood show a slight increase for last week, though the volume still is below that for the corresponding period of last year. Last week's aggregate was 45,778 tons. That of the preceding seven days was 44,746 tons. For the corresponding period of last year the total was 55,345 tons. Lake line traffic last week took a decided jump, the aggregate of freights carried by water being 113,900 tons, as compared with 67,920 tons for the preceding week. Of the total 103,450 tons were of grain.

PLANKINTON PACKING CO.,

PORK AND BEEF PACKERS AND PROVISION DEALERS. MILWAUKEE, WIS.

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WHITE ROSE
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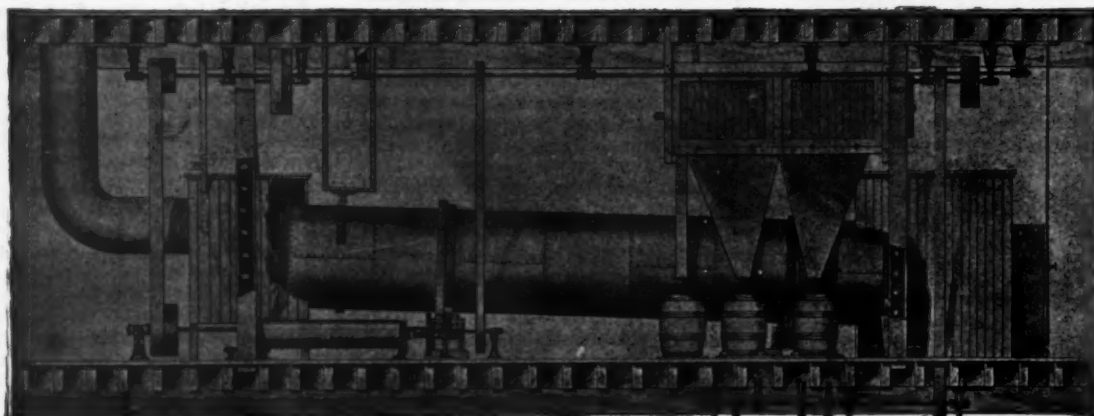
PURE LEAF LARD, 2, 5, 10-LB. PAIL TUBS,
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444, 446 & 448 PRODUCE EXCHANGE, N. Y. CITY.

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PACKING HOUSE, - SOMERVILLE, MASS.

ROTARY STEAM DRYERS



IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DRY CORRESPOND WITH US.

~SOME OF THE THINGS WE MAKE DRYERS FOR~

SUGAR, SALT, SODA, BREWERS' GRAINS, BONE BLACK, MEAL, STARCH WASTE OR CORN FEED, DISTILLERY SLOPS, TANKAGE, FERTILIZER, MALT, WHITING.—In fact, we make a variety of Dryers capable of drying a great variety of materials.

HERSEY MFG. CO., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS. ask for catalog D.

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The live stock reports for the past week show Texas cattle lowed and demoralized, with prime, heavy, fat cattle firm, hogs uneven and lower, and sheep about steady. Receipts, with comparisons, as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Kansas City..... | 32,845 | 56,950 | 18,764 |
| Same week 1897.. | 47,483 | 79,075 | 16,720 |
| Same week 1896.. | 32,905 | 29,603 | 14,266 |
| Same week 1895.. | 39,615 | 21,466 | 13,681 |
| Chicago..... | 42,200 | 134,100 | 56,500 |
| Omaha..... | 13,300 | 41,900 | 16,200 |
| St. Louis..... | 15,000 | 22,000 | 9,500 |
| Kansas City..... | 32,800 | 57,000 | 18,700 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total past week..... | 103,300 | 255,000 | 100,900 |
| Previous week..... | 108,000 | 274,900 | 103,300 |
| Same week 1897.. | 139,700 | 329,400 | 108,400 |
| Same week 1896.. | 112,600 | 158,700 | 90,900 |

Kansas City Packers' slaughter:

| | | | |
|-------------------|-------|--------|-------|
| Armour Pack. Co. | 7,466 | 21,660 | 5,064 |
| Swift and Co..... | 3,500 | 13,385 | 3,795 |
| S. & S. Co..... | 4,865 | 1,172 | 1,147 |
| J. Dold Pack. Co. | 762 | 7,197 | ..... |
| Fowler, Son & Co. | 82 | 8,918 | ..... |

| | | | |
|--------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total..... | 17,174 | 52,714 | 10,317 |
| Previous week..... | 18,967 | 68,198 | 9,922 |
| Same week 1897.. | 24,639 | 62,307 | 10,481 |

CATTLE.—The receipts on Monday were considerably larger than last Monday, and one-half the receipts were in the Texas division, with a good share of range cattle in the natives. Prime choice natives of 1,360-lb average sold at \$5.10, which was considered 10c. lower than last week's close. Grassy cattle were a good 10c. lower. Tuesday's market was also lower, but the balance of the week showed a decided strength in prime, fat cattle, and they gained all they lost and more too. On Thursday cattle of 967-lb average sold at \$5.35, which was as high as any point this season. Cows and heifers, as usual, were in small supply, cows selling at \$3.90 for 852-lb average, and the top price for heifers of 885-lb average was \$5.10. Native bulls were in good demand and small supply, 1,153-lb average at \$3.50, but the bulk selling from \$2.60@3.25. Fat cattle in the range division after the first two days, steadily regained its loss, selling right up with natives, but anything of a grassy nature, coming into competition with Texas, sold at a large decline. Fed Texas steers of 1,193-lb average sold at \$4.85; cows of 1,165-lb average, \$4.10. Western steers were topped by 1,407-lb average at \$5.05. Western cows of 928-lb average, \$3.40. Western bulls, 938-lb average, at \$2.75. Western heifers of 658-lb average, \$3.30. A choice lot of 1,040-lb average Western stags sold at \$4.40. Colorado steers of 1,234-lb average sold at \$4.65, ranging down to \$3.70 for the plain and medium weights. Colorado cows

of 730-lb average, \$2.25. Alabama steers of 702-lb average sold at \$3.05; cows of 675-lb average, \$2.75. Arkansas cows, 706-lb average, \$2.35. New Mexican steers, 1,072-lb average, sold at \$4.45. The Texas or quarantine cattle opened up 10c. lower on Monday, and continued declining until Thursday when the bottom was reached about 40@50c. decline on steers and about 25c. on cows. This week's market was by far the worst this season, but other markets shared the same demoralized conditions, and reshipped cattle netted no better prices. The last of the week, on account of diminished receipts, showed a little improvement and prices remained steady. The highest price on Texas steers was paid on Thursday, 1,059-lb average selling at \$4.65, but these were as good as natives; the bulk sold around \$3.35@4. Texas cows ranged from \$2.50@3.15, but one bunch brought as high as \$3.35. Texas bulls of 1,270-lb average, \$2.90. Dry lot, fleshy cattle did not suffer as much as the grassy, and they were the first to react. Shipments of export cattle to the seaboard for the past week were 69 cars, against 48 cars for the previous week, and 77 cars for same time one year ago. Among the outside purchasers were: Cudahy 754, Eastman 625, Swift 364, Hammond 323, Hall 259, Ackerman 222, Kraus 222 and Michael 114. The large and general rains throughout the country no doubt stimulated the feeder trade and prices for some of the best grades were 15c.@25c. higher than last week. During the week 291 cars were sent back to the country, against 198 cars the previous week, but the same week last year shows 607 cars. However, from this on a larger trade is expected.

HOGS.—The market on hogs was uneven and lower during the week, but take prices as a whole the decline was 10c.@15c. on some days, in spite of the light receipts, but closed higher. Prices opened 5c. higher, as follows: Heavies, \$3.75@3.92½, mixed packing to prime medium, \$3.75@3.85; light, \$3.60@3.70; pigs ranged from \$3.25@3.60; top, \$3.92½, and bulk \$3.70@3.80. For the next

three days packers hammered prices and took 5c.@10c. off each day. The market closed as follows: on Saturday, being 5c. higher and steady, with a strong tendency; heavies, \$3.80@3.90; mixed packing, to prime medium, \$3.70@3.85; lights, \$3.60@3.80; pigs, \$3.45 and down, with tops standing at \$3.90, with the bulk \$3.65@3.85. Shipments of hogs last week, 4,645 head, against 16,880 one year ago. The destination as follows: Omaha 18 cars, Chicago 9, Marshalltown 3, St. Louis 2, Milwaukee, New York and Cudahy one each. Prices for the week, while lower than last, still show a margin over the prices same week one year ago. The average of hogs last week was 225 lbs.

SHEEP.—There was a good run of sheep all through the week, and mostly composed of Westerns, from which 10c. was taken off on some poorish grades. 79 spring lambs of 69-lb average sold at \$6. Native sheep of 120-lb average sold at \$4.25. 160 Texas sheep, 72-lb average, \$3.75. Louisiana lambs of 48-lb average, \$3.80. Among the Idahos was a bunch of 924, of 100-lb average, which sold at \$4.15. 913 Utah sheep of 107-lb average, \$4.20. Several bunches of Southwestern lambs of 64-lb average sold at \$5. Taken as a whole the market was satisfactory.

Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

| March 1 to Aug. 3. | 1898. | 1897. |
|-------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| Chicago..... | 3,035,000 | 2,640,000 |
| Kansas City..... | 1,352,000 | 1,302,000 |
| Omaha..... | 723,000 | 697,000 |
| St. Louis..... | 573,000 | 460,000 |
| Indianapolis..... | 450,000 | 382,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis..... | 202,000 | 138,000 |
| Cudahy, Wis..... | 304,000 | 204,000 |
| Cincinnati..... | 270,000 | 245,000 |
| St. Joseph, Mo..... | 358,000 | 156,500 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa..... | 262,000 | 246,000 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa..... | 212,500 | 183,200 |
| Sioux City, Iowa..... | 154,000 | 110,000 |
| Cleveland, Ohio..... | 185,000 | 222,000 |
| Louisville, Ky..... | 184,000 | 130,000 |
| St. Paul, Minn..... | 135,000 | 46,000 |
| Keokuk, Iowa..... | 47,500 | 47,700 |
| Wichita, Kan..... | 71,000 | 72,000 |
| Clinton, Iowa..... | 29,800 | ..... |
| Bloomington, Ill..... | 46,200 | 30,200 |
| Marshalltown, Iowa..... | 57,900 | 42,400 |
| Nebraska City, Neb..... | 153,000 | 105,000 |

Price Current.

DURING THE FLY SEASON

you are kept pretty busy keeping your meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

You can protect your Smoked Meats against the Fly by using good, genuine Parchment Paper, (avoid substitutes.)

You can prevent the Grease from the meat showing on the outside of the package by using proper wrapping paper. For instance, see what Genuine Parchment Paper will accomplish.

Your Canvased Meats should first be wrapped in Genuine Parchment Paper.

When Wrapping Plain Meats have the label printed on the Parchment Paper. It makes a neat, clean package.

SAMPLES MAILED YOU FOR THE ASKING.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., THIRTEENTH YEAR. PASSAIC, N. J.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* The glue works at Newport, Del., will resume operations in the near future.

* The slaughter house of D. S. Rascomb & Co., at El Cajon, Cal., has been destroyed by fire.

* Paul & Jackson, have succeeded Jones & Paul, meat dealers and packers at Rexburg, Idaho.

* A permit has been issued to Smith Bros. to build a large packinghouse, said to cost \$50,000, at Globeville, Col.

* A new slaughterhouse is being erected by J. L. Bass near the Boston and Maine Railroad bridge, Lancaster, N. H.

* The meat contract for the next six months for the Lowell (Mass.) city farm has been awarded to L. W. Hall & Co.

* The purchase of the New Brighton stockyards was concluded last week by the Minnesota Transfer Railway Company. The purchase price is \$400,000.

* The four packing centers of Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha and St. Louis packed last month no less than 866,906 hogs, the largest number for July in the history of the trade.

* Everything is now running along as smoothly as can be expected at Armour & Co.'s new South Omaha plant. It will be 60 days yet, however, before the plant will be running to its full capacity.

* The G. H. Hammond Company purposes erecting a new beef killing establishment in St. Joseph, Mo. It will cost \$400,000 and will be equipped with machinery and appliances for handling from 900 to 1,000 cattle a day.

* Proposals will be received until 1 o'clock p. m., Aug. 22, 1898 for net beef indorsed, "Proposals for Net Beef," United States Indian Service, Omaha Agency, Winnebago, Neb. For further information apply to Capt. W. A. Mercer, Acting U. S. Indian Agent.

* It is stated that Armour & Co. purpose engaging in the manufacture of felt on a large scale, and that the decided upon enlargement of their works will make Armour & Co.'s the largest felt factory in the world. All grades of piano and tailoring felt will be made. The new factory will give employment to 300 men.

* Detectives are trying to solve the mystery of the disappearance of Nathaniel Staunton of 5461 Madison avenue, Chicago, who left home July 27 with \$1,250 in his possession. Staunton was night superintendent of the Anglo-American Packing and Provision Company. His wife fears that her husband has been waylaid and robbed.

* The Commissary General at Washington has authorized a contract with a British firm in Sydney, Australia, for a shipload of beef to feed the American troops at Manila. The beef is to be delivered at Manila and kept on the ship until used by the soldiers, the Government agreeing to pay demurred fees during the time the vessel is detained in port.

* The St. Louis (Mo.) Dressed Beef and Provision Co. suffered loss by fire Monday. The plant is situated on the east side of Manchester avenue, south of Sarpy avenue. The portion badly damaged was the frame building occupied as a sausage factory, hide house, fertilizer house and live stock pens. The damage is said to amount to \$25,000, fully covered by insurance.

* The exports of corned beef for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 35,695,022 pounds, against 52,444,249 pounds for the preceding year—a loss of 16,749,227 pounds. The value of the exports in 1898 was \$3,138,030. New York exports one-half the total, Baltimore over one-fourth, Portland, Me., is credited with exports of 2,454,950 pounds;

Philadelphia, 1,678,763 pounds; Boston, 1,566,884 pounds; San Francisco, 1,040,877 pounds.

* The Cudahy Packing Company applied to the Civil District Court in New Orleans, last week, for a mandamus on the Board of Health, ordering them to inspect the company's meat on arrival in that city without charges. Several months ago the City Council passed an ordinance requiring the inspection of all Western meats before being placed on sale. This duty was delegated to the State Board of Health and the company was taxed \$50 per month for the inspection. The corporation considers this an injustice and asks that the health officials be ordered to make the inspection free of charge.

* A new pork packing establishment is to be added to the industry of Globeville. Smith Bros., of Globeville, who with their father, have been identified with the principal tannery of Denver for some years, have broken ground for the new building, which will be of brick and stone and about 75 feet square with a portion of the building two stories high. For the present at least the new plant is to be devoted exclusively to hog packing and will have a capacity of about 200 head per day. The new plant, it is understood, is to be equipped in a thoroughly modern style with the latest machinery for slaughtering, dressing and rendering. It is the intention to make all hog products, lard, hams, bacon, sides, etc.

* Mr. Reuben Gentry, vice-president of the American Berkshire Association of Kentucky, has gone to Washington, to push his claim for Commissioner to the Paris Exposition in 1900. Mr. Gentry has been indorsed by all the swine breeders of the United States for the position. Last year he traveled over 4,000 miles attending the different fairs throughout the country, and won seventeen more prizes than any one man ever won before. He won the State Champion Herd Prize in 1897, the gold medal of American Berkshire Association in 1897, and International Herd Prize World's Cotton Exposition 1895, and it is the first time these three prizes were ever held by one herd. To retain these prizes he will compete at the Omaha Exposition in October.

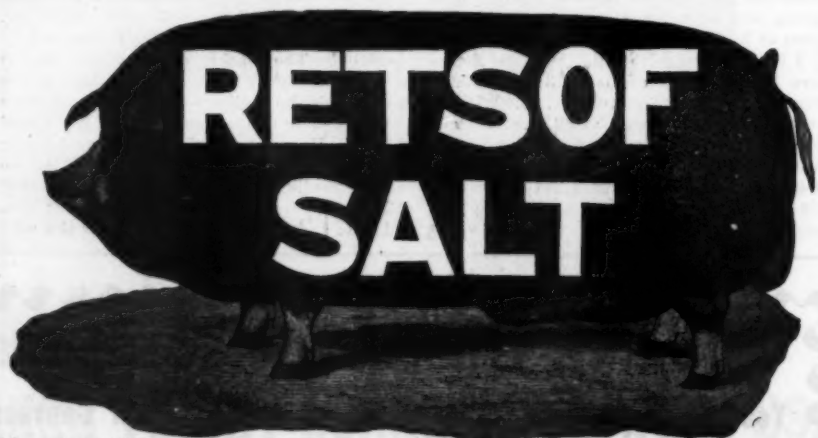
* Col. J. Bascom Jones, chief of artillery of the Costa Rican government, recently on a

visit to Atlanta, Ga., has spent a number of years in that republic, and talked interestingly and instructively of the resources of the country, and the advantages which it offers to both capital and labor. Speaking of Costa Rica as being a great cattle country, Col. Jones added: "At this time, the Costa Ricans have to import all their cattle. They bring them over from America while poor and fatten them, the country having excellent natural pasture lands. Cattle fattened in Costa Rica readily bring from \$35 to \$50 a head. I know of no better country for the establishment of cattle ranches. They would yield an immense profit on stock as the cost of feeding and caring for cattle is very light. The climate and water are excellent for man and beast, the temperature averaging 70 degrees F. the year around."

* An authority on sheep in the United States says that the total number of sheep in this country on Jan. 1 was 37,656,960. The subsequent loss as estimated by the Department of Agriculture has been 1,980,046 sheep in the aggregate, leaving the size of the flocks on May 31 of the present year 35,671,914 head. The total wool clip this year will amount to 224,733,058 pounds. Adding to this the estimated amount of wool pulled from skins at say 40,000,000 pounds, the total wool product for 1898 will be 264,733,058 pounds, against 259,153,251 pounds for 1897. Of the total number of sheep which died during last winter from all causes, 1,985,046 head, the greatest loss was sustained in Wyoming, where, from flocks amounting to 1,940,021 head, there were lost 136,683, or about 12 per cent. The greatest decrease, however, for any State is to be found in the Texas flocks, which have fallen from 2,663,861 in 1897 to 2,520,068 this year, a net loss of 143,793 head. The greatest gain was in Montana, where the flocks have increased from 2,872,913 last year, to 3,101,497 in 1898, a gain of 228,584 head.

Army Contracts.

Nelson Morris & Co. was on Wednesday awarded the contract for supplying the military camp at Montauk Point, L. I., with fresh beef. The price was \$6.96 per hundred weight. The first carload under the contract will be sent from Jamaica, L. I., in time to reach the camp by to-day (Saturday).



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
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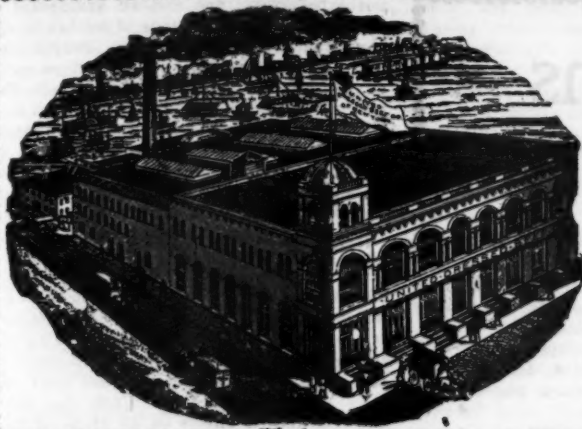
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PACKERS AND EXPORTERS OF INDIA MESS AND ALL SALT BEEF.

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HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR SHOP FAT AND KIDNEY SUET.

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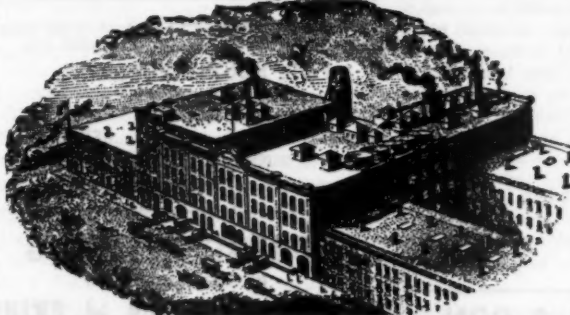
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Manufacturers and refiners.

Cotton-Seed Products

Oil, Cake, Meal,

Linters, Ashes, Hulls.

THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL COMPANY,
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Cable Address: AMCOTOIL, New York.



Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Traffic has materially lessened during the past week and the waiting policy of the tanners is more manifest than ever. The large buyers, especially of branded stock, have virtually ceased to operate. It is obviously their purpose to hold off until such time as they can purchase at lower figures. The tendency of the present market is downward.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, have been in fairly active request. The present outside figure on this stock is 12c.

No. 1 BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, have had but a limited call. They are quotable at 10c@10½c.

COLORADO STEERS, 60 lb and up, sold to the extent of 3,600 July hides at 9½c., which is the prevailing quotation.

No. 1 TEXAS STEERS have moved in a moderate way at 11c. There is little call for light stock.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, 55 lb and up, free of brands, have sold in mixed weights to the extent of two cars at 11c. Light stock, which is less plentiful, is being held at 11¼c.

BRANDED COWS have had a moderate call at 9½c., which is an equitable quotation, although some holders are higher in their views.

NATIVE BULLS are quiet and nominally worth 8½c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The country market has gained some tone since our last report. This can doubtless be ascribed to increased sales. Holdings are by no means heavy and while tanners still operate conservatively, the market is fairly strong and, barring unforeseen conditions, likely to be sustained. We quote:

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs have gained strength. Some 2,000 were sold to a Western tanner at 10¼c. @ 9¾c. for ones and twos.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold in a limited way at 10½c. @ 10¼c. They are in light supply.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS have moved to the extent of about 1,000 at 9c. flat, a fair price.

HEAVY COWS, 60 lb and up, free of brands and grubs, were pretty closely sold up by a substantial sale on a basis of 10¼c. @ 9¾c.

NATIVE BULLS are in light supply and worth 8½c.

CALFSKINS are worth 12c. and there is a considerable quantity available at the price.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, have had but indifferent call at 11c.

VEALS, of which there is a small quan-

tity on hand, will command a cent higher.

DEACONS, 57½c. @ 60c.

SLUNKS, 30c.

HORSE HIDES have had some call at \$3.25.

SHEEPSKINS.—Both packer and country markets are dull and featureless, and holders are rather susceptible to bids.

COUNTRY PELTS, 70c. @ \$1.

PACKER SHEARLINGS, 40c. @ 45c.

COUNTRY SHEARLINGS, 30c.

PACKER LAMBS, 60c.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 30c. @ 35c.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—With sales of about 15,000 for past week the packers in a quiet way are on the anxious bench. Some of them are like the little boy passing the graveyard, whistling to keep their courage up. Branded hides are in slippery places—and in fact, natives that should be more firm than branded are also in a jelly fish condition, as far as June slaughter is concerned. Texas have a very reasonable show of selling at 10½c. heavies, and 10c. for lights. Colorados are slow, and if 9c. will be reached in the tumble it will not be a surprise. Butt brands are no way steady at 10c., and it will be no surprise to see 9¾c. taken for a block of 5,000. The leather trade outside of the harness tanners

P. DONAHUE & SON,

Highest Prices Paid for

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,

658 W. 39th St., New York.

HERMAN BRAND,

Dealer in

Fat, Calfskins, Suet and Bones,

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Wagons visit all parts of the city.

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Steerine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed Oil,

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not satisfactory; one and all anticipated a better demand for all kinds of leather in the beginning of August, but were disappointed and until it does come there will be more anxiety on the part of packers to sell. The man who keeps the cleanest decks, even at a trifle "sacrifice" (bless the word in a packer's mouth!), has decidedly the best bee in his bonnet. Native cows seem to have more stability of character than any other grade—the slaughter of this class still restricted—but of the branded cows come in in any quantity such bound to effect even light cow prices; and branded cows must keep, or have heretofore kept, in a line pace of light Texas which at present writing are weak. Blessed is the hide man who was a free seller for the past three weeks, and a continuance of the same policy for the next ten days will have nothing to regret. Until the peace question and its effects on all kinds of merchandise is well masticated in the brain of the business man, tanners will go slow. But the American brain is one which quickly sizes up as to how matters will trend, and present stagnation will be a thing of the past

JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR FAT, SUET, CALFSKINS, HIDES AND PLATES,

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Wagon calls to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Yonkers.

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Wagons visit all parts of Brooklyn.

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FAT, SUET AND SKINS

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Of our paper sent upon request. Weekly Market Reports from Chicago and all leading markets. It pays to know the ruling quotations.

HIDE AND LEATHER, 154 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO.

75 cents for 3 months' trial. \$1 per year.

Page's THIS WEEK'S Quotations on Calf Skins.

| WEIGHT. | | |
|---------------|---|--------|
| 17 and up | . | \$2.70 |
| 12 to 17 lbs. | . | 2.30 |
| 9 " 12 " | . | 1.80 |
| 7 " 9 " | . | 1.40 |
| 5 " 7 " | . | .80 |
| Under 5 " | . | .55 |

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed Veal Skins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cared for exactly in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for Skins shipped in to us clean and fresh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 200 lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

in one month from now; in the meantime a free seller will have nothing to regret.

SHEEPSKINS are finding ready sales—at present writing none for sale in any of the packer's cellars. A Chicago dealer seems to have the grit to take all the "offerings as offered," and as packers smile, and purchaser ditto, it is not hard to say who deems himself as having the best of the bargain: in this trading it is a case of mutual admiration society.

BOSTON.

Ten cents is a prohibitive price for buffs in the Hub, according to the present view of tanners. There is some sale for New England at 9½c. and 10c.

CALFSKINS, heavyweights, are in especial demand. Receipts of all weights very light.

SHEEPSKINS—Stocks are light and prices well sustained.

PHILADELPHIA.

Offerings all very light and disposed of without much trouble. Prices are being well sustained. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10c.@10½c.

COUNTRY STEERS, 9½c.@10½c.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½c.@10c.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8c.@8½c.

CALFSKINS—Little demand.

SHEEPSKINS—The call for fresh stock continues.

NEW YORK.

Tanners are holding off, probably for the same reason as that actuating their Western contemporaries. There is a substantial accumulation.

No. 1 **NATIVE STEERS**, 60 lb and up, 11½c.@12c.

BUTT BRANDED STEERS, 10c.@10½c.

SIDE BRANDED STEERS, 9c.@9½c.

CITY COWS, 10½c.

NATIVE BULLS, 9c.@9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 35).

HORSE HIDES, \$2@2.25, according to weight, quality and selection.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Quietness is very noticeable in the San Francisco hide market. It is still slumping and ought soon to touch bottom. The dealers are doing very little, and both exports and imports are very light. The leather trade has had quite a dull spell so far this month. The dealers, however, are not alarmed, as business no doubt will pick up, and the month will come out all right. The Government is placing a contract for 30,000 pairs of shoes. San Francisco manufacturers expect to get it. This will give the leather trade quite a stimulus.

SUMMARY.

In the evident anticipation that packer values would depreciate in the near future the larger operators have ignored the market during the past week, or perhaps it would be more accurate to say during the past two weeks. This action on the part of the buyers has naturally had a depressing effect on the market, which at this writing cannot be said to be strong. The call for branded

stock has been notably indifferent. The country market has, on the other hand, gained strength, sales having increased and prices being more steady. Despite this the tanners continued to buy cautiously, although they can hardly place country prospects on the same plane with packer at present, as the former market seems likely to be firmly sustained for a while at least. In Boston the tanners are fighting shy of 10 cent buffs, claiming that they cannot get an equivalent for the finished stock. Philadelphia stocks are light and well sold up. In New York there is a considerable accumulation.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10c.@10½c.; Colorado steers, 9½c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 11c.; No. 1 native cows, 11c.; under 55 lb, 11½c.; branded cows, 9½c.; native bulls, 9½c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10½c.@10½c.; branded steers and cows, 9c. flat; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10½c.; No. 2, 9½c.; native bulls, 8½c.; calfskins, 12c.; kips, 11c. for No. 1; deacons, 57½c.@60c.; slunks, 30c.; horse hides, \$3.25; country pelts, 70c.@\$1; packer shearlings, 40c.@45c.; country shearlings, 30c.; packer lambs, 60c.; country lambs, 30c.@35c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10c.; New England hides, 9½c.@10c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 9½c.@10½c.; country cows, 9½c.@10c.; country bulls, 8c.@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½c.@12c.; butt-branded steers, 10c.@10½c.; side-branded steers, 9c.@9½c.; city cows, 10½c.; native bulls, 9c.@9½c. calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

HIDELETS.

James R. T. McCarroll, of the American Leather Company, New York City, will sail for Europe on the 17th.

The recent failures of two large shoe firms, one jobbing and the other manufacturing, are severely felt in shoe and leather circles.

Hugh Smith, the well-known Newark, N. J., tanner, is summering with his family in Elberon, N. J. Mr. Smith is a prominent buyer of the best quality of steer hides.

Leas & McVitty, of Philadelphia, have recently purchased the Howard tannery located in Buena Vista, Va.

F. B. Moss, a hide dealer of Moscow, Pa., has recently died.

The Jersey City Board of Health have been petitioned to restrain the Excelsior Leather works from reopening their tannery on account of the odor from the hides.

The large tannery of W. R. Bennett & Co. was completely destroyed by fire Tuesday. The loss is estimated at \$50,000; insurance about \$32,000. The insurance is held by New York companies principally. Valuable modern machinery and a large stock of finished leather was destroyed.

TANNING BY ELECTRICITY.

In these days of enterprise and progress it is not surprising to learn that efforts to use electricity in the manufacture of leather are achieving success. And it is interesting to state that the United States Electrical Leather Company have their complete system for unhairing and tanning by electricity in constant operation at 144 Lincoln street, Boston, under patents issued to George D. Burton.

It is likely that many tanners will seek information about the value and economy of the new process. In these days of keen competition it is more than ever necessary to pay close attention to every invention that promises to improve the quality of leather and cheapen cost of production. It is stated that four or five prominent tanners have already arranged for their factories to be fitted up electrically, as mentioned.

An instructive circular of detailed information published by the United States Electrical Leather Company, in addition to referring to hides and skins, calls attention to their system of obtaining extracts from bark and other substances by the aid of electricity.—Hide and Leather.

WOOL MARKETS IN THE FAR WEST.

Reports from Heppner, Ore., are to the effect that wool there is beginning to move a little; 20,000 lb was sold a few days ago at 12@13c. J. Jones sold the wool from 10,000 of his sheep, and several other smaller lots have been sold. Most of the growers are holding their wool, however, believing that prices will advance. A pioneer stockman of Heppner gives it as his opinion that wool will go up as soon as it gets into the hands of speculators, as it did last year. The banks of Eastern Oregon have plenty of money, so that the wool growers do not have to sell. Stock sheep are ready sale at Heppner, but few are for sale. There is a good price now for lambs only a few months old. It used to be that they did not count, but were given with the mother.

At the Great Falls, Mont., wool sale, a few days ago, 17½c. was paid for wool. The clip was unusually light and fine and well grown, the fleeces averaging about 7 lb. While this is the highest price yet paid in the State, another clip of equally fine quality was marketed at Great Falls earlier, but owing to the quantity of spear grass it contained, the price was 1c. lower.

For the month of July, 68,200 lb of wool were shipped from Humboldt County, Cal., valued at average quotations for Humboldt spring clip, which commands the top price, at nearly \$11,000.

* Our esteemed contemporary, Hide and Leather, grows facetious at the expense of Mr. Philip D. Armour and remarks: "And the meat men, too, discern opportunities in the West Indies and Philippines for increasing their trade. Thus, one kind of Armour succeeds another, and war is robbed of its terrors."

W. H. Tuttle is increasing the capacity of his cold storage cellar at Nevada City, Cal.

HIGHEST PRICES PAID FOR Hides, Horsehides, Tallow, Etc.
CALFSKINS
A SPECIALTY.
CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.
SHEEP AND LAMB SKINS, PELTS.
JOSEPH HABERMAN,
623 to 627 West 40th Street, NEW YORK CITY.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

A DULL AND WAITING MARKET.

The past week has brought out few encouraging features. The situation has been a distinctly dull one, but in that respect had not varied in any degree from the run of affairs for some time previously. There is no clearer atmosphere over possibilities than latterly. Indeed the longer the inaction of business the more improbable the ideas that had been held that sellers would get a distinct advantage before the season wound up. That export markets are using substitutes more freely, and especially their soap consumers, is plain in the active buying of greases in this country, in which Germany, France and miscellaneous Mediterranean ports are indulging, with their anxiety to get suitable stock leading for that class of goods to stronger prices. In the absorption of competing goods, by that much will wants of cotton oil be narrowed by the special interests on the other side using them. It looks as though the French sources of consumption would run on their accumulations of oil to the last moment, and that their demands upon the supplies here would be gauged close to their actual needs, unless they find possibilities concerning the new oil in any adverse developments of the cotton crop, of a character to stimulate them over taking the old oil. Just now there is a good deal of complaint over excessive rains injuring cotton in some sections, but the period is early yet, while the greater sentiment is that there is every probability of another big yield of cotton. An approaching large cotton crop would without much doubt keep the usual speculative interest quiet over oil on the outgoing crop, while if there is a prospect of a late or injured cotton yield the stocks of old oil are so moderate that they would without much doubt be taken up for investment and to stimulating their values. It is a matter now of perhaps two or three weeks before ideas can be clearly arranged to take the next cotton crop as a decided factor, while meanwhile the cotton oil will be left to drift as affected by lard and the general dullness. There is no question but that some of the holders of the old oil are getting a little bit discouraged on the prolonged inaction, and that if they could get bids, say within one-half of their general held rates that they would be more inclined to let the oil go, although there are some people still with distinctly firm views. It seems, however, to be a foregone conclusion that some of the outside prices that had been calculated for old oil before the new crop are not likely to be realized. New oil will be coming forward in a small way at the close of next month, while about that time the mills will be ready to make contracts for it for the then near future deliveries unless there should be an intervention from a development of the cotton crop and a clashing over the prices of seed, the fear of which, however, is daily diminishing. The season at present is different than usual in the small stocks of oil held over the country and the want of a motive to put the prices for them up materially when the consideration is made of a possible

large supply of seed and the desire to keep its prices down.

The general fat situation is without stimulating features, except the business in greases referred to, and so far as cotton oil is concerned the latter is a disadvantage to it. The lard product fails to waken into activity; its price is seemingly upon bottom, and if it eases a little it recovers almost at once; there is, however, nothing in its position to warrant expectations of an early recovery in the trading in compound lard, while without improved business in the latter, the holders of the oil cannot expect a demand from the refiners either here or at the West to help them out. Then again while tallow has hardly changed in its price, yet if it were not for a little demand from Germany it would rule easier, as there is no English trading in it, while the wants of the home trade for tallow are of a very restricted order on a dull market for manufactured goods. The ability to buy tallow upon an easy basis keeps more than usual the soap trade wants upon it and to restricting demands for the oil. Essentially then for cotton oil it is missing not only export interest, but has the disadvantage of dull home wants. We regard the cotton oil market on its winding up for the season, as in a position rather different than usual, and one upon which the usual calculations of supply to demand cannot be made with as much accuracy as in ordinary seasons. It had been a market

for the year with consumers tempted to buy largely in excess of actual needs, through the large crop and its favorable prices, and which leaves them better supplied with the oil on an outgoing crop than in most years, while they will probably feel their way from this along to the new crop unless some extraordinary influence develops. With all of the dull features for the oil the fact that its market is not shaken up to a decline indicates that the market is considered low, while without doubt if there was a little sprinkling of demand there would be a recovery from current figures. The shippers would be tempted to take up some large lots of the oil even now if they could get them at 1c. per gallon under asking prices, as under any contingency in a large cotton crop and low prices for seed, the market for the oil, it is considered, would hardly stand under that basis much this side of the new year.

There are sellers of prime yellow in New York at 23½c.@24c., while it is hard to get bidding even for small lots over 23½c. There are special wants of choice yellow, for which 24c. has been paid and sales have been made through the week of 1,100 barrels at 23½c.@24c., chiefly at 23½c.@24c.; the latter price for choice. There are moderate offerings of good off yellow, and 500 barrels sold in lots at 23c. White oil has more or less demand, and is not urgently offered, while 200 bbls. have been taken up at 27c. Winter yellow has had some inquiry at 27½c.@28c., and 350 bbls. secured at those prices. The shippers have found where they had buying orders for round lots of good off yellow, the New Orleans market offering a better supply than other points, and have secured some lots there at 21½c.@21¾c. f. o. b., but demand at that source seems to have been satisfied at the close.

J. E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

J. J. CAFFREY, Secretary.

KENTUCKY LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A. REFINING CO., REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF COTTONSEED OIL.

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER } White C/S Oil.
 } Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED } White C/S Oil.
 } Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED
STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES
OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

SPECIALTIES:

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounds; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equalled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with finest.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., 2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.
Cable Address: "REFINERY," Louisville.

On Thursday the tone of the market was quite firm. The strength that had been developed in the lard market with its better undertone led a few buyers of small lots of cotton oil to close out their orders, and there was more done in these limited quantities than in some time. It is not believed that there are more than 75,000 bbls. of the old supply in the country to be sold, which would be the smallest amount left over in years, and of course the condition of the market on the supplies is of much less general interest than usual at this time of year, while chief attention will be directed to the possibilities of the new crop and from this along the cotton crop prospects will be watched with increasing interest. Sales have been made of 1,200 bbls. prime yellow, in lots, for export at 24. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Cake and Meal.

The market in New Orleans for cottonseed products has ruled quiet during the week, with values generally steady. The domestic demand is light, but there is considerable foreign business, shipments being larger than usual. Receivers' prices are quoted as follows: Cottonseed meal, jobbing per carload at depot, \$17.75 per short ton of 2,000 lb; for export, per long ton of 2,240 lb, f. o. b., \$18.75@19.50; oilcake for export, \$19.25@19.50 per long ton, f. o. b.; cottonseed hulls, delivered per 100 lb, according to location of mill, 7½@10c.; linters, according to style and staple—A, 3½c.; B, 3¼c.; C, 2¾@3c.; ashes, none.

Cottonseed Oil Notes.

The people at Woodruff, S. C., also those at Ora in the same State, towns on the Charleston and Western Carolina road, are soon to enjoy the benefits of renewed industrial life, as at the former place they are building an oil mill, while at the latter the establishing of one is under consideration.

In the little town of Gray Court, S. C., a cottonseed oil mill has been organized with a capital stock of \$12,000. Robert L. Gray is at the head of the enterprise and the building of the mill is assured.

The Crescent Oil Mill of Grctna, La., after a longer run than usual, has closed, and will soon begin the work of general repairing in order to be in first class condition for resuming operations about the first of October.

ENCOMIUMS FOR "THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER" FROM COTTON OIL MEN.

Mr. E. M. Durham, ex-president of the I. S. C. S. C. Association, says:

I fully appreciate the efforts of the publishers of "The National Provisioner" in their treatment of this association. There is no doubt in my mind as to the invaluable benefits to be derived by the cottonseed product manufacturers from the columns of "The National Provisioner," as I read the paper with great interest and am satisfied that I derive large benefits in many ways from information contained in its columns. In my opinion no cotton oil mill manager should be without a copy of the "Provisioner," and, since the price has been reduced to \$2, there certainly can be no excuse for any of them to be without it. I appreciate its kindly mention of myself, and, considering that it is not our official organ and so far has received no official recognition from us, it certainly is a very complimentary and generous act on the part of the publishers in devoting space and attention to us as it did in last issue. I cheerfully recommend it to all in our line and as well to all interested in the advancement and commercial prosperity of our country as producers or manufacturers of provisions.

Mr. L. W. Haskell, the newly elected president of the I. S. C. S. C. Association, says:

"I notice that 'The National Provisioner' gave portraits recently of our late president and secretary. Such courteous attention is certainly highly appreciated by the association and especially so by the gentlemen whose portraits are given. I have been receiving the 'Provisioner' for some years and am always pleased to see it arrive. It always contains much information of invaluable assistance to the cottonseed product manufacturer which he cannot but rarely, if at all, secure elsewhere. While it is not our official organ, it is nevertheless as valuable and as welcome to us as any paper published. No cotton oil manager should be without it. I was somewhat surprised to notice that the subscription price had been reduced to \$2, as I have always considered it fully worth the old subscription (\$4), and, at \$2 it seems to me that no oil mill manager will longer remain without it, if, indeed, there are any who are not now subscribers."

Mr. Robert Allison, manager of the Winona Cotton Oil and Manufacturing Company of Winona, Miss., says: "I have been taking

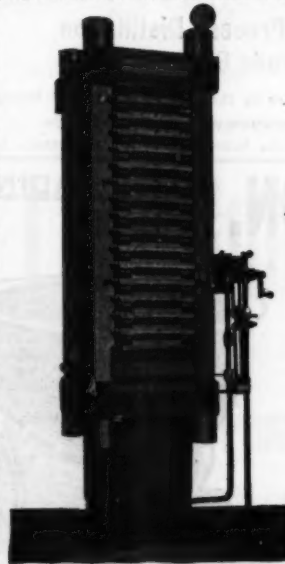
"The National Provisioner" for years, and do not know of any paper more valuable to the cotton oil mill men. I would not be without it. It contains much valuable information, which we are unable to secure elsewhere, and contains more information directly concerning our business interests than any journal published. Very few whom I have met but who join me in this opinion. This association and cottonseed product manufacturers in general could find no journal more pregnant with varied information beneficial to them than is "The National Provisioner." Why the subscription price has been reduced to \$2 I cannot understand as I consider the old price (\$4) very cheap for the paper. We all appreciate the manner in which the publishers have treated our association in their last issue and we are especially gratified at the consideration shown us in giving photographs of our president and secretary."

TEXAS CRUSHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

The following officers were elected Saturday last at the meeting in Galveston of the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association: President, Joseph W. Allison, of Ennis; vice-president, R. L. Heflin, of Galveston; secretary, Col. Robert Gibson, of Dallas (re-elected); treasurer, Marion Sanson, Alvarado. One of the most important matters considered was the notice of the railways at Galveston that they would, on and after Aug. 1, discontinue absorbing the charges for wharfage and unloading of cottonseed products. A committee was appointed to take the question up with railways.

The Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association has addressed a vigorous protest to the Galveston Wharf Co. against an increase of 33½ per cent. on cottonseed meal and cake rates. The association desires to ship through Galveston, but expresses the belief that if the present wharfage charges on cottonseed products are maintained there will be a large decrease in the amount of cottonseed meal, cake and oil handled from the wharves of Galveston, and broadly intimates that the mills represented in the association will route their products via other ports where such arbitrary charges do not prevail.

The Seattle (Wash.) Soap Co.'s factory has been destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of about \$30,000; insured for \$5,000.



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Cottonseed Oil Mill
AND Linseed Oil Mill

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OF ALL KINDS.

Rolls, Pumps, Molds,

The Most Perfect System
of Pressure Application.

The Very Latest Improvements
and the Very Best.



THE BUCKEYE HYDRAULIC PRESS.

SET OF 80-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—Nothing very startling comes up in this market. The position can be called firmer, or at least it is considered that way in the current development of a special export business, while it is 1-16 higher and 3% bid for city, but it is clear that, that if it is to hold firmer that there must be in the near future more important trading than has run along for the past fortnight. The only demand at present holding the market to the quoted basis is from Germany, and which is bidding for larger lots than usual. There is no desire to buy at all from England, even at 1-16 under the generally considered market rate, while as concerns wants of the local soap makers, they are very small. Germany, however, since our last report and up to the present time of this week (Wednesday night), has taken 200 hhds. city, for which she has paid 3 5-16, and 300 hhds. more at 3%, while negotiating for some other quantities at the price of 3%. Demand from that source would not alone be sufficient to strengthen the market under ordinary supplies, while it does not use the surplus from productions. The make is about 700 hhds. weekly, of which 200 hhds. go in on contracts, leaving about 500 hhds. to sell, as at the present time not much of it has been sold ahead. It is believed that there are about 900 hhds. in stock now, while this amount is not large enough to be disconcerting to the melters and could be quickly handled with any recovery of trading, while it need not be urgently offered for awhile and pending developments. The English advices are much quieter. At the London sale on Wednesday the prices were maintained, but there were only 250 casks sold out of 1,800 casks offered, while the public advices thence are of essentially the prices that prevailed in the previous week. Germany, however, is a spasmodic buyer; just now it is taking not only tallow more freely than usual, but greases and grease stearine, of which former it has been an especially liberal buyer. With the moderate production of tallow, if the home trade became buyers, there would be no difficulty in placing it, but with their apathetic interest on the slack condition of the soap trade, the probability of the German demand continuing and watching for English interest proves of more moment than usual.

There is a good deal of country made stock on offer, as accumulations have been made of it in the slow buying of the home trade, but its prices have been fairly steadily held. Sales have been 225,000 lb country at 3 1/4@ 3%, as to quality, with some choice at 3% edible has been at 3% to 4 with difficulty in buying under 4. The Chicago market has had more life at the inside price bid of the previous week, with 2,000 tcs. taken there, chiefly prime packers, at 3%.

On Tuesday, in New York, 3% was bid for 300 hhds. city for Germany, and at length secured, while, as before remarked, 200 hhds. had been obtained within two or three days previously at 3 5-16. On Wednesday 3% was bid for further parcels of city, but the melters were against selling them, although the demand seems to run more on certain grades, and indicates that strictly desirable city alone would have consideration of these German shippers.

On Thursday there was a strong tone to the market and further demand at 3% for city. Of the 225 hhds. city to go in on contracts this week a small portion had been

taken in early at 3 5-16, and the remainder will probably go in at 3%. Of edible, sale of 100 tcs. out-of-town at 4, and that price is bid and declined for city.

OLEO STEARINE.—A quickened lard market and anticipations of the compound lard trading reviving has brought the refiners into the market for the stearine. Where they had been holding off at 5, and which price the pressers had been holding firmly, they have at length responded to it. Up to Wednesday 75,000 lb had been taken, in lots, at 5, while on that day 100,000 lb were bought at 5. The refiners had for some time been very conservative buyers, or close to their actual needs, and they are compelled to buy on any increase of their trading. The make of the stearine is not large, and most of the pressers had well sold up their accumulations, while where it is held there is a disposition at the close to hold it a little more firmly. Some portion of the make of the stearine has been going into the tallow of which special sales of high titred goods were made some time since for this month's delivery.

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and Dealers in Fat Ash, Pearl Ash, Soda Ash, Caustic Soda, and other Chemicals. Coconut, Palm, Cotton Seed, Olive, Corn and Essential Oils. Tallow, Lard, Grease, Hides and Skins, Rosins, Tar, Spirits, Turpentine and other articles used by Soap makers and other manufacturers.

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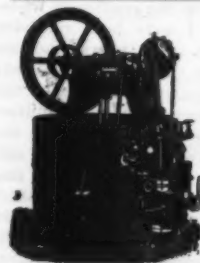
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ONLY HIGH GRADE GOODS AND ABSOLUTELY THE BEST.

Seamless Steam Jacketed Cast-Iron Kettles, with and without Agitators, Improved Lard Dryer, Mixer and Cooler, Steam Jacketed Vacuum Pans, etc.

Full Line of Soap Makers' Machinery

Descriptive circular and catalogue on application.



DOPP'S STEAM JACKETED KETTLE.
PATENTED.

ery, while other fat is steadily to a fair extent diverted to the make of oleo stock for the Netherlands. In Chicago very little trading going on, where 5 is asked.

LARD STEARINE.—There is very little interest shown by the usual buyers here, with their wants about satisfied by their own productions, as the trading in refined lard is slack. About 6½ stands as a nominal rate on Western. There is more or less city made steadily selling to exporters, but its price is judged by the cost of lard.

GREASE.—The foreign markets are liberal buyers of bone and all desirable grades. Germany and France are especially interested, and miscellaneous Mediterranean markets as well, while they pay strong prices. There have been sales here of about 800 tcs. latterly, with the quotations 3¼ for A white, 3½ for B white, 2½@2¾ for brown, 2¾@3 for yellow and 3@3¼ for bone.

Later in the week it was learned that the export business in bone and house grease, which have been in chief demand for the Mediterranean reached fully 3,000 tcs. and that the market is now closely sold up of these grades, while 3½@3¾ was paid for most of it.

GREASE STEARINE.—A good export demand and a very strong market, with sales of 275,000 lb to shippers. Quoted at 3½ for yellow and 3¾ for white. Later in the week the market had advanced to 3¾@4 for white and 3¾@3¾ for yellow, after a liberal business with the German and Mediterranean markets, which amounted to about 400,000 lb.

LARD OIL.—The market is taking on a little more tone with the recovery of prices of lard. The manufacturers who had delayed buying for some time and now need stock, are more willing to pay recent prices,

while there are increasing demands from dealers. Quotations for prime are 46@48. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Calef's Review of the Markets.

H. W. Calef, of New York, under date of Aug. 8, says: Tallow—During July the clearances of tallow from this port were 4,130,000 lbs. Of grease, 3,802,100 lbs. While European stocks had diminished, the large local yield and liberal purchases to arrive, permitted only a gradual and slight improvement in prices. Here the usual midsummer dullness has prevailed, although at the Western centers there has been a larger volume of trade. In Chicago there were heavy sales of packers' grades and edible at 4c., declining later to 3¾c. Here, prices have ranged from 3¾@4c. for edible, and close at the higher price. For a while, holders of city were able to sell at 3¾c., but before the end of the month 3¾c. was again the established rate. The receipts here of country stock have been moderate, but the product is always light at this season, and there seems to be the full average quantity of country stock held back. Exporters' demands have been mainly for specified grades; many foreign buyers preferring these sorts to what our market ordinarily offers in the way of prime city; the quality of which is sometimes questioned. Country stock has sold for the most part, at 3¾@3¾c.; exceptionally fine bringing ¼c. more. City in hogheads closes at 3 5-16 bidden, and 3¾c. asked. With the improvement in the local trade ordinarily expected at this season, it would not be surprising if we had a generally firm market for the next two months; but the supply of cattle is reported ample, and hogs are, perhaps, superabundant. Shipments from Australasia to Europe last month were about 1,600 tons. Greases dragged for a while, but have lately

been in active request; more particularly for exportation; with an improvement of 1-16@½c. in the better grades of soap stock. Other quotations unchanged.

Soap and Cottonseed Oil Notes.

A cotton oil mill will be erected by A. B. Grace in Duncans, S. C.

The soap factory at Norfolk, Va., has been destroyed by fire. The loss in this and three houses is \$12,000.

The Richards Oil Co., of Knox County, Ky., has been incorporated by H. W. Botts and Alfred Murray, with a capital stock of \$25,000.

Taylor, Texas, will have an oil mill. Mr. F. W. Madden, of Bruceville, Texas, has contracted with the Great Northern Railroad Co. for the site.

The Manufacturers' Record says that N. Y. Alford, M. D., Wisacky, S. C., is in the market for a cottonseed oil mill of 20 to 30 tons capacity daily.

Application for a charter for the Muskogee (Ind. Terr.) Cotton Oil Co. has been filed in Chattanooga, Tenn., by capitalists of the latter city. Capital, \$50,000. Mr. Crumpler, of Chattanooga, can be addressed for information.

The Co-Cba-Ine Soap Manufacturing Company of Camden, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$10,000 and these incorporators: Wm. L. Boggs and Joseph Lutman of Philadelphia, and Thomas P. Curley of Camden.

A company has been organized in Westminster, S. C., with a capital of \$15,000, to erect a cottonseed oil mill and ginnery. The organizers are R. M. Richardson, of Seneca, S. C.; W. A. Strother, of West Union, S. C., and John Carter, of Gainesville, Ga.

COTTOLINE

a combination of pure vegetable oil and wholesome beef suet, is unequaled for shortening and frying purposes.....

Lard Compound

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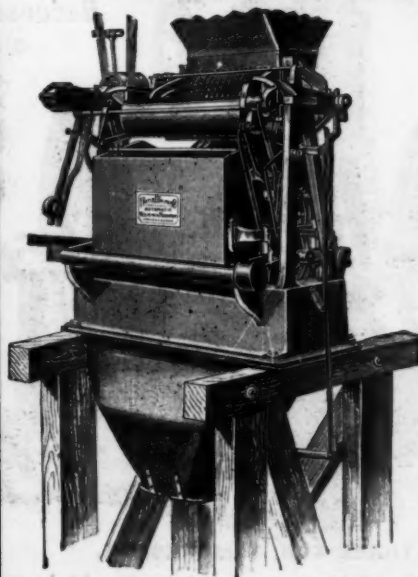
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AUTOMATIC WEIGHING AND BAGGING MACHINES

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One of the most important and practical inventions of the age pertaining to the cottonseed industry.

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RAPID WORK,
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WEIGHT,
CORRECT
COUNT,
POSITIVE
ACTION,
GUARANTEED.

The Pratt & Whitney Co.

Address, Weighing Machine Department,

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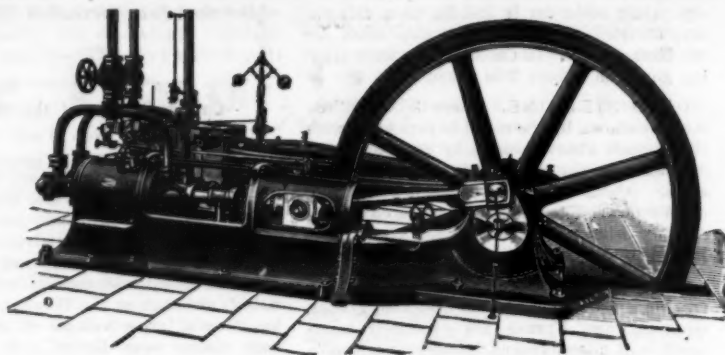
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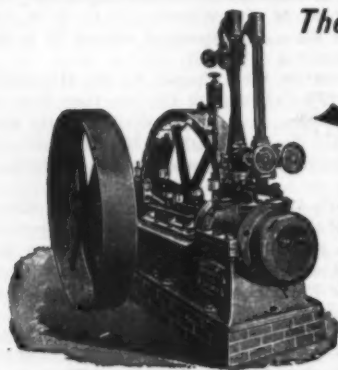
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AMMONIA FACTORIES AND ICE PLANTS.



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The Best is always the Cheapest.

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Among those using them will be found the leading Commission and Cold Storage Houses, East and West. Especially adapted to CREAMERIES, MEAT MARKETS, CANDY FACTORIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS and ICE MAKING PLANTS. For catalogue and full information write

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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.

REFRIGERATION

...AND...

ICE MAKING.



THREE-TON COMPRESSOR.

PERMIT US TO
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ESTIMATE.

*Because we manufacture
and install the*

**Simplest,
Most Durable,
Most Efficient
Plants.**

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operate motive power
can operate them.*

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Send us \$1, and we will send to you one copy of Redwood's Theoretical and Practical Ammonia Refrigeration. 146 pages, cloth bound.

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NEW YORK:

284-286 Pearl St.

CHICAGO:

State Building.

Ice and Refrigeration

—Benton, Wis., is to have a large cold storage building soon.

—A large ice and cold storage plant is contemplated at Homer, Ill.

—It is reported that a \$200,000 brewery is to be built at Des Moines, Ia.

—William H. Schmidt and others are reported to be about to build a large ice manufacturing plant on Harrison street, West New York.

—Contracts for the building of John N. Felter's ice plant of South Nyack, N. Y., have been awarded and work on the same has begun.

—The Ice Manufacturing Company of Germantown, Pa., are to extend their plant by erecting a three-story and basement brick and iron addition.

—The ice manufactory at Port Chester, N. Y., is in full operation, and the well that is to supply the water has reached a depth of 450 feet through solid rock.

—The Belvidere Brewing Company at Harper's Ferry, Va., has been reorganized and will greatly improve and enlarge its plant; a 40-ton refrigerating plant will be added.

—E. Gatnall Warner, president of the Diamond Ice Co., at Wilmington, Del., has closed a contract with A. S. Reed & Bro. Co. for the erection of an additional building for the ice plant.

—Wm. Harvey Coons, of Indianapolis, Ind., has bought a site on the Belt road, near the Panhandle crossing, and will build thereon an ice manufacturing plant. It is to be completed before next season.

—A 30-ton ice factory is in course of erection in Jacksonville, Fla., by the Commercial Ice and Produce Co., of Salem, N. J. All the contracts have been awarded. Geo. H. White is the local manager.

—The Independent Ice Company of Gardiner, Me., is busy in replacing the building destroyed by fire last winter. It is stated that the work of shipping ice was about half done and they were driven with work day and night.

—The ice manufacturing company at Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa., will enlarge their plant by erecting a three-story and basement brick and iron addition to their place. The company will install it with the latest machinery.

—The Henry Vogt Machine Co., of Louisville, Ky., has closed contract with the Sattila Manufacturing Company of Waycross, Ga., for one of the former's standard 6-ton ice making machines to be delivered and erected at once.

—Plans are drawn for a large structure, 150x140 feet, to enlarge the plant of the Union Cold Storage Company, State street, Chicago, Ill. The new structure will be six stories, and will largely increase the cold storage capacity of this company.

—At a depth of 125 feet, a flow of water at the rate of twenty gallons a minute has been struck at the driven well of the Cold Storage Company, Albany, N. Y. Several veins have been found, but none with a supply large enough to serve the purpose.

—The Fairmount Ice Company of Barre, Vt., has recently received an order from the Burlington Ice Company for 100 tons of ice. The latter company having but few of the crystal nuggets on hand, has been obliged to call on neighboring cities to help them out.

—President Warner of the Diamond Ice

Company has closed a contract for the erection of a brick building to adjoin the ice plant at Wilmington, Del., which is to be furnished with a Corliss engine of 200 horse power. It is stated that the demand for ice is larger than ever.

—A destructive fire has burned the plant of the Artificial Ice Company, at Chillicothe, O. Loss, \$40,000; insurance small. The new \$25,000 plant, just completed by the company, went in the fire. The proprietors of the concern are Henry Harnstefn, William Woodrow, M. Cramer and Henry Woodrow.

—The Ice Manufacturing Company of Walnut Lane, Germantown, Pa., are to extend their plant there by erecting a three-story and basement brick and iron addition. Plans are being made and will call for face brick front with iron framing, and the owners intend installing latest improved machinery.

—The largest ice plant in the world, says a Colorado exchange, should be located in the city of Pueblo, where the people are suffocating. The thermometer there registers at times 110 and 120 degrees in the shade. No wonder the town is the best smelting point in the State. It is hot enough there to melt anything.

—A. H. Herrick & Son have let a contract to Hodge & O'Brien for the erection of a two-story cold storage building for butter, on River street, Watertown, N. Y. This cold storage building will adjoin their mill in Watertown. The packing and cold storage departments are to be fitted up with the most improved fixtures.

—A syndicate, to be known as the Citizens' Ice Company, and headed by Messrs. J. J. Mahon, Philip Dawson, George Willis, J. Wayne Campbell, of Philadelphia, and a number of prominent Baltimoreans, has in contemplation the erection of a huge ice plant, with facilities for furnishing Baltimore's public with three hundred tons of ice daily.

—It is announced that John P. Squire & Co., of Boston, have secured an agreement with the Maine Central Railroad to build a side track to the site of the firm's proposed refrigerating plant across Front street, Bangor, Me., thus assuring the erection of the building. It is expected that after the close of the war Bangor will ship a lot of ice to the West Indies.

—The Union Cold Storage Company of Chicago is said to have decided to rebuild on a larger scale a part of its present large establishment on the west side of State street, between Sixteenth street and the St. Charles Air line. On the State street frontage of the property, 150 feet, and running back 317 feet to Dearborn street, it is stated, the company will erect a six-story brick building.

—The War Department has accepted the offer of Nathan Straus, of New York, to furnish an artificial ice plant capable of producing 13 tons of ice per day and the apparatus necessary for the filtering of 20,000 gallons of water a day. Those associated with Mr. Straus in the offer were J. Pierpont Morgan, Perry Belmont and President Stewart of the United States Trust Company.

—The Santa Ana Ice Company of Los Angeles, Cal., and the Wells-Fargo Company are at swords' points over a 2-cent revenue stamp. An agent of the former delivered a load of ice at the Wells-Fargo office for

shipment, and when the latter insisted that the ice company should place a stamp on the shipping bill the agent refused and dumped the ice on the pavement, where it slowly melted. The end of the matter is not yet.

—A correspondent in Turin, Italy, believes there is a good opening in that country for the sale of refrigerating machines and ice manufacturing plants. He says that there is an ice plant in his city, but its capacity is not great, and he thinks that if properly worked up there might be a sale for American machinery of this character in a number of the Italian cities. He incloses an estimate to the Philadelphia Commercial Museum, from a German manufacturer who agrees to construct an ice manufacturing plant with a capacity of about 550 pounds an hour at a cost of \$8,000.

—The Hercules Ice Company of Lexington, Ky., is in trouble in regard to the transportation of its product. The president of the ice company was notified by Superintendent Murphy of the Cincinnati Southern Railroad Company that the refrigerator cars could no longer be furnished for the transportation of the ice. Asked why, Mr. Murphy stated that his company needed the refrigerator cars for through traffic. President Loughridge, of the ice company, said that the company had been using the C. S. refrigerator cars for nearly nine years and the refusal to let him have any more cars at this time is very confusing. "I am not certain," said Mr. Loughridge, "that the railroad has a right to take this course, and shall look into the matter from a legal standpoint."

P. & B.



INSULATING PAPERS.

For All Cold Storage Insulation.
 Absolutely Air Tight and Moisture Proof.
 Strong and Entirely Odorless.
 Will Not Deteriorate with Age.
 No Wood in Paper Stock to Decay.
 No Oil to Dry Out.
 Recognized by Experts to be the BEST.
 The Acknowledged Standard for over
 Ten Years.

The Standard Paint Co.

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CHICAGO OFFICE,
 189 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill. NEW YORK.

MANUFACTURERS ALSO OF

P. & B. PAINTS

For Preserving Coils, Pipes and all
 Wood and Iron Work Exposed to
 Dampness, Acids or Alkalies.

—New York uses six times as much ice in a year as London, and more is consumed in the former city in winter than in London in the summer, being used in New York by all classes of the population, and regarded not as a luxury, but as a necessity. It may be news that we export ice, chiefly to the West Indies and South American ports. In April the exports were 1,236 tons, while in the ten months ending in April they were 19,742 tons, as against 21,538 tons in the previous corresponding period. In no other large city is ice so cheap as now in New York—25 cents per hundred. In Philadelphia, Pittsburg and Cleveland the rate to families this year is 50 cents per hundred pounds. In Brooklyn, where there is less competition, prices are about 20 per cent. higher than in Manhattan, and in Jersey City 30 per cent. higher, saloons there paying 25 cents per hundred and families not less than 40 cents. About 5,200,000 tons of ice, natural and artificial, are used every year in Manhattan and the Bronx.

Domestic Ice Machine.

A London firm has just introduced a hand-driven ice machine for domestic use. The machine is fitted with a fly wheel, and this, when rotated by hand, sets in motion the other working parts of the apparatus. When used for making small blocks of ice a horizontal cylinder is placed in front of the machine and with little exertion a lump of ice weighing 1½ pounds can be made in about 20 minutes, even in tropical climates. The only chemical used in the apparatus is ordinary commercial sulphuric acid, and, besides not being expensive in first cost, a single charge will make from 75 to 100 blocks of ice. In tropical climates or on shipboard, or in the country, where it is only desired to cool water, milk or other beverage, the machine can be used directly for that purpose. To cool water it is simply necessary to insert the India rubber tube connected with the machine in the neck of the bottle containing the fluid and then rotate the machine. In from three to five minutes the contents will be icy cold. Simplicity of construction is claimed as one of the features of the machine, so that there is practically nothing to get out of order. As commercial sulphuric acid is very readily obtained, the "Raplin" ice machine, as it is

called, appears to fulfill all the conditions which will make it a favorite in out-of-the-way places. The manufacturers claim that the simplicity and efficiency of the apparatus are the outcome of many years' experience in building large power ice machines. The cost of the apparatus is not very great—\$45, including nine ice and block jars and equipment.

AIM AT THE BULL'S-EYE.

The remark of Fighting Bob Evans, of the Iowa, at the destruction of Cervera's fleet, that "God and the gunners were on our side," has a wider application than seems apparent at first sight.

It teaches the fact that it is an American characteristic to follow a plan of operations with a straight aim backed by a persistent effort. Satisfied with nothing short of the "bull's-eye," the object at which a practiced aim is utilized, the American hammers away until he conquers his opponent and accomplishes his purpose. He realizes the importance of never letting up, if you expect success to crown your efforts.

This is especially true of trade journal advertising. You have before you the combined forces of intelligent buyers in the trade toward whom the gunners should direct their heaviest batteries, energetically, uninterruptedly and forcibly. The aim should be the straightest that an accomplished eye can take; the powder should be the dryest, and consequently the most effective; the shot and shell of persuasive argument, meritorious products and seductive quotations, should be of such a character that complete capitulation may be predicated when the bull's-eye is reached, and the acknowledgment is made that "God and the gunners were on our side."—Hardware.

SWIFT AND COMPANY.

President G. F. Swift of Swift and Company has sent the following circular to stockholders:

"Having received applications from stockholders for various amounts of the unissued capital stock of Swift and Company, the directors now conclude to give to the stockholders equal opportunity to participate in the purchase of such stock, and notice is hereby given that each stockholder of Swift and Company may subscribe at part for a pro rata share of unissued stock in the treasury, being approximately 9 shares for each 100 shares now held by the stockholder. Such subscription is to be made to the secretary and payment to the treasurer not later than Monday, Sept. 5, 1898. Any stock not subscribed for in accordance with the above will be sold by the directors at not less than par to such parties as they may determine."

A four-page leaflet is also inclosed with the circular, showing dividends paid since April 1, 1885, \$11,857,931. On April 22, 1893, capital stock was increased to \$15,000,000. Of this there was in treasury of company Jan. 3, 1898, \$1,232,700. No stock dividends have ever been declared by the company. The company's distributive sales from January to June, 1898, inclusive, as compared with the same period of 1897, show an increase of over \$15,000,000, equivalent to 25 per cent.

Removal.

The Messrs. J. T. Washburn & Company, commission merchants and wholesale dealers in provisions, 77 North street, Boston, will occupy their new store at 1 Chatham street Sept. 1. They will have there a very superior location and increased facilities for serving their numerous customers.

HELLER'S & CO.'S "FREEZE-EM."

The cause of chopped meat turning dark and gray, and losing its nice, fresh, natural appearance shortly after it is chopped, is due to the action of minute organisms known as bacteria. These bacteria get into the meat with the air that becomes mixed with the meat while it is being chopped or ground.

To find a means of overcoming this great annoyance to those who sell chopped beef, the Messrs. B. Heller & Co., of Chicago, have spared no expense in making extensive experiments in their laboratory, and have been rewarded by discovering a compound that will have "FREEZE-EM." the same effect on bacteria as freezing does (making them perfectly harmless) without lowering the temperature of the meat.

"Freeze-Em," which is the name of this new preparation, keeps chopped beef just the same as if it were frozen. It keeps it as fresh as when first chopped, and causes it to retain its fresh, appetizing appearance and flavor from one to three weeks if necessary, without the use of ice or cold storage. By using "Freeze-Em" all kinds of odds and ends can be cut up for chopped beef and the meat left exposed on the counter for several days so that customers can see it and it will still look as fresh as if just chopped. Any butcher selling chopped beef will find this invention to be of great value, for it also prevents the meat from shrinking, which is an advantage, as this alone saves double its cost. They have named their discovery "Freeze-Em," as this is explanatory of its action.

"Freeze-Em" is a preparation that, according to the manufacturers, will not destroy the natural, sweet flavor of the meat; it preserves the meat as well as its fine, natural fresh flavor. "Freeze-Em" is said to be tasteless, healthful and convenient to use. It is just as harmless as common salt. "Freeze-Em" can also be used to great advantage on pork and beef tenderloins.

To protect their customers, the Messrs. Heller & Co. sell "Freeze-Em" in one and five pound sealed bottles only. "Freeze-Em" is a chemical product, and not a mixture of chemicals. It does not contain any borax, boracic acid, saltpeter, salt, salicylic acid, salicylate of soda or benzoate of soda.

The directions for use state that "To every 50 lb of meat, use one ounce of 'Freeze-Em.' Mix it with the meat, or sprinkle it over the meat while it is being chopped."

Asbestos.

We are in receipt of a handsome little booklet issued by the H. W. Johns Manufacturing Company, of New York, setting forth the merits of their well-known asbestos. There is probably no production of inorganic nature about which there is so much popular mystery and misconception as asbestos. It is of more importance to the human race to-day than it has been in the whole range of history. It now finds its way in one form or another into every workshop where steam is employed. The question is often asked, "What is asbestos?" In itself asbestos is a physical paradox, a mineralogical vegetable, both fibrous and crystalline, elastic yet brittle, a floating stone, but as capable of being carded, spun or woven as flax, cotton or silk. The vast number of uses to which this valuable material are put is fully and conveniently set forth in the Johns Company's booklet. The latter is therefore of much value to the trade and makes very interesting reading.



Dividends are made by saving on ice bills. Use a door that TIGHTENS ALL THE TIME. Door and frame together, with or without sill, also with trap for overhead track, and for old doorways. Freezer doors that will not freeze fast. Made from TASTELESS and ODORLESS SPRUCE LINING LUMBER for Meat, Egg and Butter Rooms. Large or small quantities, all grades. Low prices.

ASK FOR NEW CIRCULAR.

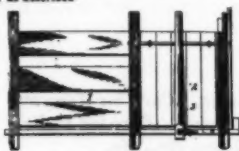
STEVENSON CO., LTD.,
CHESTER, PA.

Trade Chronicle

INVENTIVE GENIUS.

Patents and Trade-Marks Granted
in Washington on August 9.

608,682. DEVICE FOR HOLDING DOOR. FREDERICK A. JENKINS, JR., D. D. Filed June 30, 1897. Serial No. 641,900. (No model.)
Claim.—The combination with a runway, of a laterally-opening door pivotally suspended from its upper edge, a keeper located below the bottom or swinging edge of the door, and a catch extending vertically and secured to the outer side of the door, the lower end of said catch being designed to engage with the keeper, and the upper end thereof being extended above the top edge of the door where it may be grasped and used as a lever for opening the door, the said upper end of the catch being adapted to be swung laterally and engaged beneath a transverse horizontal bar at the end of the runway, substantially as described.



NEW CORPORATIONS.

Certificate of incorporation has been filed with the Secretary of State of New Jersey for the Porto Rico Commercial Company, to do a general shipping and commission business between the United States and Porto Rico. The company has an authorized capital stock of \$500,000, and according to the articles of incorporation it will build wharves and steamers for use in the handling of mails and the transportation of articles of commerce. The company will also operate sugar refineries. The incorporators are William D. Martin, Felix B. Ruthenburg and Isaac W. Taussing of New York, and Allan L. McDermott of Jersey City.

REMINGTON CO.'S BOOKLET.

The Remington Machine Co., of Wilmington, Del., has presented to the trade a typographically artistic pamphlet which is well illustrated and filled with good, wholesome ice making literature for perusal and mental digestion these hot days. The booklet gives a general description of the methods employed and the machinery manufactured by the Remington Company, and is calculated to help those who are not familiar with the business to a better understanding of the work to be performed and the system suited to their requirements.

The application of mechanical refrigeration for commercial purposes is continually increasing and is now indispensable to a great variety of industries, making possible the preservation and distribution of the perishable food products of every section of the country and enabling certain manufacturing industries to continue the whole year which otherwise would have to be stopped during the summer months.

The Remington Company will be glad to send a copy of the booklet under review to those interested.

Prevent Sausage From Souring.

To prevent meat and sausage from becoming sour and slimy, use Gebhard's White Berliner Konservierungs-Salze. It is the best meat preservative known to the chemical profession.***

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on July 30, 1898.

| | July 31, '98 | July 31, '97. |
|------------------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Mess pork, bbls..... | 2,793 | 1,251 |
| Other kinds pork, bbls..... | 1,970 | 3,002 |
| P. S. lard contr't, tes..... | 17,369 | 19,395 |
| Other kinds lard, tes..... | 6,459 | 3,077 |
| S. R. middles, lb..... | 10,477,031 | 11,237,754 |
| S. C. middles, lb..... | 3,575,857 | 4,400,136 |
| Ex. S. C. middles, lb..... | 3,801,619 | 3,729,272 |
| L. C. middles, lb..... | 369,319 | 236,392 |
| D. S. shoulders, lb..... | 5,064,836 | 3,050,903 |
| D. S. bellies, lb..... | 4,702,326 | 1,570,360 |
| S. P. shoulders, lb..... | 834,410 | 535,397 |
| S. P. hams, lb..... | 16,920,400 | 17,878,336 |
| S. P. bellies, lb..... | 5,682,203 | 5,364,111 |
| S. P. Cal. hams, lb..... | 4,830,631 | 4,074,613 |
| S. P. skinned hams, lb..... | 1,590,200 | 2,045,950 |
| Other cuts meat, lb..... | 8,436,026 | 12,450,145 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | July, 1898. | July, 1897. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received..... | 283,412 | 269,550 |
| Shipped..... | 26,369 | 23,071 |
| Driven out..... | 200,835 | 248,800 |

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on July 30, 1898.

| | July 30, 1898. | July 31, 1897. |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess Pork, bbls..... | 320 | 417 |
| Other kinds bbl Pork | 4,216 | 3,906 |
| P. S. Lard, "Con- tract," tes..... | 1,893 | 1,890 |
| Other kinds Lard, tes..... | 757 | 1,039 |
| S. R. Middles, lb..... | 7,503,186 | 11,214,474 |
| S. C. Middles, lb..... | 1,629,876 | 1,381,193 |
| Ex. S. C. Middles, lb..... | 4,264,559 | 5,949,848 |
| L. C. Middles, lb..... | 162,311 | 77,464 |
| D. S. Shoulders, lb..... | 1,565,528 | 1,322,825 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lb..... | 1,573,314 | 1,103,978 |
| S. P. Hams, lb..... | 13,130,836 | 11,298,167 |
| D. S. Bellies, lb..... | 3,016,037 | 1,159,902 |
| S. P. Bellies, lb..... | 2,332,300 | 2,295,569 |
| S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb..... | 3,055,798 | 2,274,456 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lb..... | 1,581,308 | 1,659,667 |
| Other Cut Meats, lb..... | 3,512,960 | 3,272,094 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | July, 1898. | July, 1897. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received..... | 183,488 | 151,495 |
| Shipped..... | 42,559 | 14,239 |
| Driven out..... | 140,932 | 130,365 |

Average weight of hogs received, July, 1898, 263; July, 1897, 269.

Liverpool Stocks.

| | Aug. 1, '98. | July 1, '98. |
|-----------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Bacon, boxes..... | 20,900 | 25,500 |
| Hams, boxes..... | 3,500 | 10,700 |
| Shoulders, boxes..... | 2,800 | 4,000 |
| Cheese, boxes..... | 48,900 | 50,800 |
| Butter, packages..... | 5,500 | 4,100 |
| Lard, tierces..... | 52,000 | 55,000 |

California Live Stock.

California cattle are plentiful and good, as far as the local supply is concerned. Hogs are light.

Stocks of Provisions in Milwaukee on July 30, 1898.

| | July 30, 1898. | July 31, 1897. |
|--|-------------------|-------------------|
| Mess Pork, Winter pkd. (new) bbls..... | 9,567 | 21,992 |
| Mess Pork, Winter pkd. (old) bbls..... | 113 | ..... |
| Other kinds of barrel- ed Pork, bbls..... | 4,508 | 4,540 |
| P. S. Lard, "Con- tract," tes..... | 1,425 | 19,234 |
| Other kinds of Lard, tes..... | 1,076 | 1,306 |
| S. R. Middles, lb..... | 3,345,861 | 7,093,440 |
| S. C. Middles, lb..... | 765,936 | 664,793 |
| Ex. S. C. Middles, lb..... | 1,191,191 | 810,082 |
| L. C. Middles, lb..... | 236,345 | 92,698 |
| D. S. Shoulders, lb..... | 425,712 | 149,126 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lb..... | 1,280,100 | 501,497 |
| S. P. Hams, lb..... | 7,369,800 | 4,866,299 |
| D. S. Bellies, lb..... | 2,280,830 | 1,130,304 |
| S. P. Bellies, lb..... | 762,500 | 409,090 |
| S. P. Cal. or Picnic Hams, lb..... | 1,401,367 | 730,546 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lb..... | 407,400 | 460,200 |
| Other Cuts of Meats, lb..... | 7,321,905 | 4,259,186 |

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added estimates of the former year and stocks in cities named:

| | 1898. Aug. 1. | 1897. Aug. 1. |
|--|------------------|------------------|
| Liverpool and Manchester..... | 51,000 | 77,000 |
| Other British Ports..... | 10,000 | 16,000 |
| Hamburg..... | 12,000 | 40,000 |
| Bremen..... | 4,000 | 2,000 |
| Berlin..... | 4,000 | 5,000 |
| Baltic Ports..... | 11,000 | 10,500 |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim..... | 3,000 | 3,000 |
| Antwerp..... | 12,000 | 35,000 |
| French Ports..... | 6,000 | 11,500 |
| Italian and Spanish Ports..... | 1,000 | 1,000 |

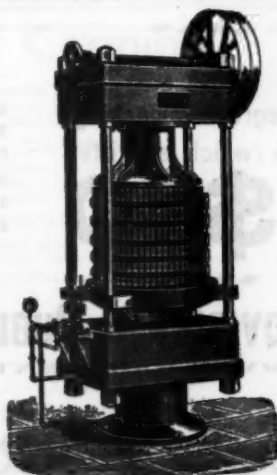
| | | |
|------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total in Europe..... | 114,000 | 201,000 |
| Afloat for Europe..... | 37,000 | 45,000 |

| | | |
|---------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Total in Europe and Afloat..... | 151,000 | 246,000 |
| Chicago Contract..... | 203,916 | 280,216 |
| Chicago, other kind..... | 13,608 | 7,516 |
| East St. Louis..... | 4,366 | 4,600 |
| Kansas City..... | 22,828 | 22,472 |
| Omaha..... | 2,650 | 2,929 |
| New York..... | 15,492 | 13,821 |

| | | |
|--------------------|---------|---------|
| Total Tierces..... | 413,860 | 577,554 |
|--------------------|---------|---------|

Electric Fans.

It is interesting to note that in Alexandria, Egypt, the electric fans which are in common use in cities of the United States are not known. This is a hint to manufacturers of electrical machinery that their sales may be extended to Egypt and other countries of the tropics.



HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when
putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
200 Greenwich Street.

HAND-BOOK AND DIRECTORY For PORK AND BEEF PACKERS

THE LATEST AND MOST
IMPROVED METHODS OF
SUCCESSFUL PACKERS,
FOREMEN AND SUPERIN-
TENDENTS.

PORK PACKING AND CURING FROM A TO Z IN ALL THE DEPARTMENTS OF THE PACKINGHOUSE

SOME OF THE SUBJECTS TREATED ARE:

LIVE HOGS
HOG KILLING
PEPSIN MANUFACTURE
THE CHILL ROOM
CUTTING OF HOGS

FRESH MEATS, HOG TESTS AND RELATIVE VALUES.

Table showing average weights of cuts, meats and lard yielded by live hogs of 110 to 450 pounds. (This table alone is worth the price of the book to every packer.) Etc., Etc.

PACKING AND SHIPPING MEATS.

Points for Shippers of Provisions to England.

DOMESTIC PACKING & SHIPPING.

Tables of No. 1—Box Averages Export Meats. No. 2—Tierce Averages at 300 pounds. No. 3—Table of Convertible Values for Provision Exports to Great Britain, etc., etc.

CURING.

Some Good Recipes for Curing. Cure for Tongues Packed in Barrels at 220 Pounds. Cure for Bellies in Tierces. Westphalia Hams, etc., etc.

AMERICAN DRY SALT MEATS.

SMOKE DEPARTMENT.

Pickle Cured Meats. Dry Salt Cured Meats, etc., etc.

SAUSAGE DEPARTMENT.

TANK DEPARTMENT.

Prime Steam Lard. The Melting Point of Lard, etc., etc.

GUT AND CASINGS DEPARTMENT.

FERTILIZER DEPARTMENT.

IN ADDITION TO THE ABOVE THERE ARE 7,000
NAMES OF THE FOLLOWING BRANCHES OF
THE WHOLESALE TRADE, VIZ.:

Pork and Beef Packers.—Wholesale Butchers and Slaughterers.
—Wholesale Dealers in Meats.—Wholesale Provision Dealers.
—Lard Renderers and Refiners.—Oleomargarine and Butter-
line Manufacturers.—Tallow Renderers and Dealers.—Provi-
sion Brokers and Commission Merchants.—Cotton-Seed Oil
Manufacturers and Refiners.—Sausage Manufacturers (whole-
sale and retail).—Fertilizer Manufacturers and Dealers.—
Soap and Candle Makers.

Any intelligent reader will see at a glance that this book is an absolute necessity to every progressive packing-house and that each chapter in the book (which is written by experts), is fully worth the price of same, viz.:

\$10

The Book should be in every Packing-house, Slaughter House, Rendering Plant, Sausage Factory, Soap or Fertilizer Works, Cotton Oil Mill, and any other establishment connected with or allied to the Great Meat and Provision Industries of the United States and Canada.

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER PUBLISHING CO.,

DIRECTORY DEPARTMENT.

NEW YORK, 284-286 Pearl St.

CHICAGO, Rialto Building.

SMITH'S SILENT MEAT CUTTER.

In the article in last week's issue concerning the Jersey City Packing Company, we took occasion to speak of the sausage meat chopper in the plant as one of the most interesting pieces of machinery. We said then: "The thing isn't more than three feet across the hopper, and looks innocent enough, but it cuts up a carload of meat a week, and doesn't feel overworked." The splendid efficiency of this machine is understood when it is stated that the apparatus referred to is an Improved Silent Meat Cutter, manufactured by John E. Smith & Sons, of Buffalo. This meat cutter is justly famed for the excellent results it gives and for the time it saves. Its worth is recognized by most all of the large packers who have installed it in their plants. Here are some facts which show the rapidity of the machine's work: The 23½ inch cutter will cut 35 lb of meat in 3 minutes; the 26 inch, 50 lb in 3 minutes, and the 32 inch 100 lb in 3 minutes. Smith & Sons' largest silent cutter, made for packers and large sausage makers, cuts 15,000 lb of meat per day. Its weight is 2,000 lb, and it is equipped with six knives. Its speed is 1,300 revolutions, requiring about 12 horse power. This cutter is in use by Swift and Company, Nelson Morris & Co., Armour & Co., Chicago and South Omaha; Cudahy & Co., the Jersey City Packing Co., Rohe & Bro., and others.

At a meeting of the stockholders of the Pine Bluff (Ark.) Cotton Oil Company the following officers and directors were elected: Directors—W. H. Wright, W. H. Langford, J. R. Fordyce, James W. Corcoran and N. B. Trulock. Officers—W. H. Wright, president; James W. Corcoran, vice-president; W. H. Langford, secretary; J. R. Fordyce, treasurer.

Work will soon commence on the ice factory to be put up by the Land Co. at Bakersfield, Cal.

MR. C. H. CLARKSON OF ENGLAND.

On page 14 in this issue will be found the advertisement of Mr. C. H. Clarkson, of Liverpool and Manchester, England, the well known egg and butter expert and handler of United States and Canadian provisions. Mr. Clarkson is located in the center of England's best markets and any goods placed in his hands are sure of receiving the promptest attention, and moreover Mr. Clarkson has those facilities for disposing of his products satisfactorily and profitably. He is a member of the Liverpool and Manchester Provision Exchange and refers to banks as his references. Consignments placed in his hands are sure of prompt and profitable treatment.

MESSRS. MARINER & HOSKINS.

Messrs. Mariner & Hoskins, whose ad appeared on page 15 in this issue, have been established in Chicago as chemists for more than forty years. This fact alone would seem to attest their reliability. Our subscribers may rest assured that any work entrusted to them will receive the kind of attention which will encourage future dealings. Recent improvements in equipment in their laboratories at 81 South Clark street enable them with their force of experts to turn out work with promptness and accuracy; or, as a member of the firm said, he prefers to say accuracy and promptness. They will be glad to furnish references if they are desired.

Fertilizer Notes.

Messrs. Dennis & Son, Chrisfield, Ind., manufacturers of fish fertilizers, are enjoying a large catch, and it is thought probable that they will turn into fertilizer and oil more than 10,000 menhaden before the season closes.

The Centennial Cattle Co. has been incorporated at Dillon, Mont., with a capital stock of \$5,100.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
The most Marvelous Lubricant Known.
Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.

The Secrets of Canning.

By ERNEST P. SCHWAAB.

A CONCISE and complete explanation of all the mysteries and secrets surrounding the art of . . .

CANNING

MEATS, FISH, OYSTERS, FRUITS AND VEGETABLES, to which is added new and valuable . . .

PROCESSES

worth many times the cost of the book. Estimated cost of complete plants of capacities varying from 2,000 to 20,000 cans per day, special machinery needed, size of building, and number of hands required to operate.

12mo. Cloth. Price \$5.00.

Address,

The National Provisioner
Publishing Co.,

NEW YORK: 284-286 Pearl St. CHICAGO: Rialto Building.

Chicago Markets**LARDS.**

| | |
|--------------------|-------------|
| Choice prime steam | 5 32 a 5 35 |
| Prime steam | a 5 30 |
| Neutral | a 6 1/2 |
| Compound | a 4 1/2 |

STEARINES.

| | |
|----------------|-----|
| Olco-stearines | a 5 |
|----------------|-----|

OILS.

| | |
|---------------------|---------|
| Lard oil, Extra | 42 |
| " No. 1 | 30 |
| " No. 2 | 27 |
| Olco oil, "Extra" | a 6 1/2 |
| Neatsfoot Oil, Pure | 45 |
| " Extra | 35 |
| No. 1 | 29 |
| Tallow Oil | 32 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|----------------|---------------|
| Packers' Prime | a 3 1/2 |
| No. 2 | 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| Edible Tallow | a 4 |

GREASES.

| | |
|----------|---------------|
| Brown | 2 1/2 a 2 1/2 |
| Yellow | 2 1/2 a 2 1/2 |
| White, A | 3 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| " B | 3 a 3 1/2 |
| Bone | 2 1/2 a 3 |

BUTCHER'S FAT.

| | |
|--------------------------|---------------|
| Rough shop fat | 1 1/2 a 1 1/2 |
| Inferior or black fat | a 1 1/2 |
| Suet | a 2 1/2 |
| Shop Bones, per 100 lbs. | 25 |

COTTONSEED OIL.

| | |
|---------------------|----|
| P. S. V., in tanks | 22 |
| Crude | 20 |
| Butter oil, barrels | 27 |

FERTILIZER MARKET.

| | |
|--|-------------------|
| Dried blood, per unit | 1.65 Chgo. f.o.b. |
| Hoof meal, per unit | 1.40a1.45 |
| Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p.c.p. unit | 1.40 |
| Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. ton | 16.50a17.00 |
| Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c.p. ton | 15.50 |
| Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. ton | 13.50a14.00 |
| Unground tankage, 7 & 30 p.c.p. ton | 13.75 |
| Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c.p. ton | 13.00 |

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

| | |
|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| Horns No. 1 | \$190 per ton 65-70 lbs. average. |
| Hoofs | \$19.00 to \$21.00 per ton |
| Round Shin Bones | \$62.50 to \$67.50 |
| Flat Shin Bones | \$58.00 |
| Thigh Bones | \$92 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average |

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|--------------|---------------|
| Pork loins | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Pocket Pies | 3 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| Tenderloins | 11 all 1/2 |
| Spare ribs | 2 1/2 a 3 |
| Trimmin'gs | 3 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| Boston butts | 4 1/2 a 4 1/2 |
| Cheek Meat | 2 1/2 a 3 |

CURING MATERIALS.

Sugar in New Orleans is quoted as follows:

| | |
|------------------------|-----------|
| Pure open kettle | 4 a 4 1/2 |
| White, clarified | a 5 1/2 |
| Plantation, granulated | a 5 1/2 |

Market strong.

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|--------------|-------------|
| Barrels | 67 1/2 a 70 |
| Lard tierces | 95 a 97 1/2 |

It is said that several hundred dollars' worth of meat has been spoiled in the big markets at Stockton, Cal., on account of the failure of the Stockton Water Co. to supply water for the refrigerators in the markets there.

New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverpool, per ton. | Glasgow, per ton. | Hamburg, per 100 lbs. |
|--------------------------|------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|
| Oil cake | 10/ | 10/ | \$0.19 |
| Canned meats..... | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Bacon | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Lard, tcs | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Lard (sm. pigs.)..... | 17 6 | 25/ | 1.05 M. |
| Butter | 30/ | 30/ | 2 M. |
| Tallow | 10/ | 17 6 | 90 Pf. |
| Cottonseed oil, bbl..... | 2 6 | 3/ | 90 Pf. |
| Beef, per tc | 2 6 | 4/ | 90 Pf. |
| Pork, per bbl | 2/ | 3/ | 3.75 M. |

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 2/ a 2 1/4 d. Cork for orders, 2 6 a 2 9d prompt. Market dull.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

| | Beef. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|-----------------------|--------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City..... | 3,861 | 1,853 | 28,335 | 7,962 | |
| Sixtieth St..... | 2,537 | 100 | 5,074 | 2,370 | |
| Fortieth St..... | | | | | 16,980 |
| Hoboken..... | 3,365 | 38 | 39 | 3,150 | |
| Lehigh Val. B. R..... | 1,463 | | | | 3,856 |
| Scattering | | | 118 | 82 | |
| Totals | 10,216 | 138 | 7,084 | 33,966 | 28,798 |
| Totals last week..... | 11,341 | 146 | 8,400 | 42,574 | 27,282 |

Weekly exports:

| | Live Cattle | Live Sheep | Quart. Beef. |
|---------------------------------|----------------|---------------|-----------------|
| Eastmans Company | | | 2,400 |
| Nelson Morris | | | 3,418 |
| Swift and Company..... | | | 744 |
| J. Shambert & Son..... | | | |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger..... | | | 400 |
| W. A. Sherman | | | 495 |
| Eppstein & Sanders | | | 165 |
| Pritchard, Moore & Co..... | | | 269 |
| Total shipments..... | 1,854 | | 6,592 |
| Total shipments last week..... | 3,387 | 35 | 7,251 |
| Boston " this week..... | 2,307 | 543 | 13,763 |
| Philad'a " | | | 300 |
| Newport News " | | | 712 |
| Norfolk " | | | 348 |
| Montreal " | | | 3,495 |
| To London..... | 2,928 | 1,060 | 1,911 |
| To Liverpool..... | 3,749 | 343 | 18,443 |
| To Glasgow..... | 1,003 | | |
| To Bristol..... | 640 | | |
| To Manchester..... | 471 | 144 | |
| To Hull..... | 125 | | |
| Totals to all p. rts..... | 8,916 | 1,756 | 26,354 |
| " " last week..... | 11,812 | 1,836 | 25,432 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Good to prime native steers | 5 05 a 5 30 |
| Medium to fair native steers | 4 60 a 4 95 |
| Common native steers | 4 35 a 4 85 |
| Stags and Oxen..... | 2 35 a 4 50 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1 25 a 3 25 |
| Good to prime native steers one year ago..... | 5 10 a 5 25 |

LIVE CALVES.

There has been a good demand for calves and prices advanced about 1/4c. per lb. We quote:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|-----------|
| Live veal calves prime, per lb | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| " " " common to good, per lb | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Live Calves, Modac..... | 4 1/2 |

LIVE HOGS.

The market remains the same as last week. Prices steady. We quote:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme..... | 4 40 a 4 60 |
| Hogs, heavy | 4 40 a 4 50 |
| Hogs, light to medium | 4 40 |
| Pigs | 4 40 |
| Roughs..... | 3 45 a 3 80 |

Chicago.

Union Stockyards—Hogs—Market active; 5@10c. higher. Light hogs, \$3.60@3.97 1/2; mixed packers, \$3.65@4; heavy shipping grades, \$3.65@4.05; rough packing grades, \$3.65@3.75. Hogs closed firm; packers bought 10,100; shippers, 3,500; left over, 2,500; estimated receipts of hogs for to-morrow, 21,000.

Cincinnati.

Hogs active, strong, \$3.20@4.00

East Buffalo.

Hogs—Cars on sale, 22; market firm for light grades; others steady; Yorkers, \$4.10@

\$4.15, closing \$4.17 1/2; pigs, \$4@4.05; mixed packers, \$4.10@4.12 1/2; mediums, \$4.15; heavy, \$4.15; roughs, \$3.45@3.65.

East Liberty.

Hogs fairly active; best Yorkers and medium weights, \$4.15; common and fair Yorkers and pigs, \$4@4.10.

Indianapolis.

Hogs steady at \$3.90@3.97.

Peoria.

Live hog market fairly active, 5@10c. higher; light, \$3.65@3.82 1/2; mixed, \$3.70@3.90; heavy, \$3.80@3.95; rough, \$3.35@3.50.

St. Louis.

Hogs 5@10c. higher; Yorkers, \$3.85@3.90; packers, \$3.65@3.95; butchers, \$3.90@4.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market has taken a decided advance owing to the very light receipts and slow demand. We quote:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| Live spring lambs, choice Southern, per lb..... | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| " " Southern, medium, per lb..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/4 |
| Live sheep | 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 |
| " common to medium | 3 a 4 |

LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens brought 12c. quite generally for Westerns, and Southern commanded 11c. Fowls went readily at 11c., and roosters at 7c. Ducks in heavy supply and mostly of ordinary quality. Geese in light supply. We quote:

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Chickens, near-by and Western, per lb..... | a 12 |
| " Southern | a 11 1/2 |
| Fowls, per lb..... | a 11 |
| Roosters, per lb..... | a 7 |
| Turkeys, per lb..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Ducks, Western, per pair | 50 a 60 |
| Geese, Western, per pair | 85 a 1 35 |
| Pigeons, per pair | a 25 |

DRESSED BEEF.

The demand has been good for beef this week, a few extra choice natives bringing 8 1/2c. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice Native, heavy..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| " light | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| Common to fair Native..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Choice Western, heavy..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " light | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Good to prime Westerns..... | 6 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair Texan..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Good to choice Heifers | 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair Heifers | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Choice Cows..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair Cows | 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Good to choice Oxen and Stags..... | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair Oxen and Stags..... | 5 1/2 a 5 1/2 |
| Fleshy Bologna Bulls | 4 1/2 a 5 1/2 |

DRESSED CALVES.

The market continues very slow; prices advancing a shade owing to light receipts. We quote:

| | |
|---------------------------------|-----------|
| Veals, City dressed, prime..... | 10 a 11 |
| " " common to good..... | 9 a 10 |
| " Country dressed, prime..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " " fair to good..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " " common to fair | 6 a 7 |
| Buttermilks | 6 a 6 1/2 |

DRESSED HOGS.

There is absolutely no change in the market this week, prices remaining unchanged. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy | a 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | a 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | a 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | a 5 1/2 |
| Pigs | a 5 1/2 |
| Country dressed | a 4 a 6 1/2 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market is higher owing to the very light receipts. Demand slow. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------------|
| Good to choice lambs..... | 11 a 12 1/2 |
| Common to medium lambs..... | 9 a 11 |
| Good to prime sheep..... | a 9 |
| Common to medium | 6 1/2 a 7 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 3,623 packages; previous six days, 3,438 packages. Receipts are not large, but fowls more plenty than chickens, and with a very slow demand the feeling is weak. Western chickens in light supply and quite firm for desirable goods. Quality, however, continues irregular, the large proportion running small to medium size. Prime old turkeys firm. Spring ducks continue plenty, dull and weak. Eastern geese about steady. Squabs plenty and slow. We quote:

| | |
|--|----------------|
| Turkeys, Western, per lb..... | 8 1/2 a 10 1/2 |
| Chickens, Phila., choice, per lb..... | a 17 |
| " " poor to fair | a 14 |
| " Western, dry-picked | a 13 1/2 |
| " " scalded, per lb..... | a 12 1/2 |
| Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " Western, prime, dry-p., choice..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " Southwestern, dry-p., prime..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " Western, scalded..... | a 10 1/2 |
| Old Cocks, Western | a 6 1/2 |
| Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " Long Island, spring, per lb..... | a 10 1/2 |
| " Western, spring, per lb..... | 3 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb..... | a 18 1/2 |
| Squabs, choice, large white, per doz..... | 2 00 a 2 25 |
| " small and poor, per doz | 1 25 a 1 50 |

PROVISIONS.

There has been a fair demand for stuff this week, prices remaining unchanged. Pork tenderloins easy. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs. average..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " " 12 to 14 " | 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " " heavy..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| " " heavy..... | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " (rib in)..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| Dried beef sets..... | a 15 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | 15 1/2 a 16 |
| " shoulders..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Pickled bellies, light..... | a 8 |
| " heavy | 7 1/2 a 7 1/2 |
| Fresh pork loins, City..... | a 8 1/2 |
| " Western..... | a 7 1/2 |
| Pickled ox tongues, per bbl..... | 24 80 a 25 00 |
| Beef hams, in sets..... | a 22 50 |

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending Aug. 12:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pure refined lards for Europe | 5 75 a 5 90 |
| " " South America | 6 15 a 6 30 |
| " " Brazil (kegs) | 7 25 a 7 40 |
| Compounds—Domestic..... | a 4 1/2 |
| " Export..... | a 4 1/2 |
| Prime Western lards..... | 5 50 a 5 60 |
| " City lards | 5 15 a 5 30 |
| " lard stearine..... | 6 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| " oleo | a 5 |

FISH.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Cod, heads off..... | 5 a 6 |
| " heads on..... | 2 a 2 1/2 |
| Halibut, White | 11 a 12 |
| " Grey..... | 6 a 8 |
| Striped bass..... | 10 a 12 |
| Bluefish, live..... | 8 1/2 a 10 |
| Eels, skinned..... | 5 a 6 |
| " skin on..... | 2 a 5 |
| White perch..... | a 2 |
| Flounders..... | 3 a 5 |
| Salmon, Western..... | 18 a 20 |
| " Eastern..... | a 18 |
| Smelts, Kennebec..... | a 12 1/2 a 14 |
| " Scotia, frozen | a 8 a 10 |
| Lobsters, large..... | 12 1/2 a 14 |
| " medium..... | 8 a 10 |
| Herrings..... | 1 a 2 |
| Red snappers | a 18 |
| Mackerel Spanish, live..... | 18 a 20 |
| " fresh | 20 a 23 |
| Shad, bucks..... | a 2 |
| Shad, roes..... | a 2 |
| Scallops..... | a 50 |
| Soft crabs..... | a 3 a 4 |
| Porgies..... | 3 1/2 a 4 |
| Weakfish | 3 1/2 a 4 |
| Sea bass..... | 6 a 8 |
| White fish..... | a 2 |
| Pompano..... | a 3 a 4 |
| Haddock..... | 15 a 20 |
| King fish, live | a 15 |
| " frozen | a 75 a 90 |
| Ciscoes..... | a 75 a 90 |
| Prawn | a 2 |
| Sea trout..... | a 2 |
| Sheephead..... | a 2 |

GAME.

The season being over for game, we suspend for the time quotations.

BUTTER.

Receipts last six days, 36,400 packages; previous six days, 40,711 packages. The tendency toward still lighter supplies is the chief element in holding our market firm. The de-

mand continues very quiet. Expectations of further improvement which were held by some of the trade last week caused rather freer buying than immediate needs required, and the evident check to upward tendency has since made a disposition to use these goods. The consumptive demand is moreover at about low ebb. We quote:

| | |
|--------------------------------------|--------|
| Creamery, Western, extras, per lb. | 19 1/2 |
| " " firsts | 18 1/2 |
| " " seconds | 17 1/2 |
| " " thirds | 16 1/2 |
| " State a trans | 18 1/2 |
| " " firsts | 17 1/2 |
| " " thirds to seconds | 16 1/2 |
| " State dairy, half skin tube, fancy | 17 1/2 |
| " " firsts | 16 1/2 |
| " " thirds to seconds | 15 1/2 |
| " " tins | 13 1/2 |
| Western, dairy, finest | 18 1/2 |
| " " second to first | 17 1/2 |
| " " imitation creamery, extras | 16 1/2 |
| " " firsts | 15 1/2 |
| " " seconds | 14 1/2 |
| " " factory, a trans | 14 1/2 |
| " " firsts | 14 1/2 |
| " " seconds | 13 1/2 |
| " " lower grades | 11 1/2 |

CHEESE.

Receipts last six days, 30,327 boxes; previous six days, 37,505 boxes. In absence of fresh business there is a little absence for much change in prices, though feeling is very firm. The demand at best is moderate, and the strength at present is due entirely to the scarcity. The cheese is showing irregular quality, but buyers cannot afford to be as critical as they have been. Small cheese is also showing up poorly. We quote:

| | |
|---|---------------|
| NEW CHEESE. | |
| State, full cream, large colored, fancy | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| " " large, colored, choice | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| " " large, white, fancy | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| " " large, good to prime | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| " " large, common to fair | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " small, colored, fancy | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " small, white, fancy | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " small, good to prime | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " small, common to fair | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| " " light skims, small, choice | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " part skims, small, choice | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " large choice | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " good to prime | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| " " common to fair | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| " " full skims | 6 a 6 1/2 |

EGGS.

Receipts last six days, 44,355 cases; previous six days, 45,797 cases. Some of the Northwestern goods are showing a slight improvement in quality, but the condition of the receipts is still very irregular and a large part of the supply is unsuitable to the wants of the best class of trade. For really fine stock, free from serious hot weather defects, there is a fairly prompt outlet at well sustained prices, and the tone of the market has perhaps gained something in firmness, though there appears to be no upward tendency owing to the fact that refrigerator goods are still available about on a par with the best fresh. We quote:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| State and Penn., fresh, per doz. | 15 a 16 |
| Western, best, loss off | 15 a 16 |
| " " fair to good | 14 a 14 1/2 |
| " " and South, fair to good, 30-doz case | 3 25 a 3 50 |
| Southwestern, poor to fair, per 30-doz case | 2 65 a 3 10 |
| Dirty, closely cand'ed, 30-doz case | 2 80 a 2 95 |
| " " average lots | 2 05 a 2 65 |
| Cracks, " | 1 25 a 2 50 |

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|------------------------|-------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue | 50 to 65c a piece |
| Calves' heads, scalded | 40 to 50c a piece |
| Sweet breads, real | 20 to 60c a pair |
| " " Beef | 15 a 20c a pair |
| Calves' livers | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Beef kidneys | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys | 2 to 3c a piece |
| Livers, beef | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Outails | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Hearts, beef | 15 to 20c a piece |
| Boils, beef | 12 to 15c a lb |
| Butts, beef | 6 to 8c a lb |
| Tenderloins, beef | 22 to 30c a lb |
| Lamb's fries | 8 to 10c a pair |

BONES, HOOFS, HAIR AND HORNS.

| | |
|--|---------|
| 60 lbs. round shin bones, carload lots, per ton. | 260 |
| 50 " " " " " " " " | 60 |
| 41 " flat " " " " " " | 34 |
| 30 " rib " " " " " " | 90 |
| 70 to 80 lbs. thigh " " " " " " | 70 a 80 |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|------------------------|---------------|
| Ordinary shop fat | 1 1/2 a 1 3/4 |
| "Suet, fresh and heavy | 3 1/2 a 3 3/4 |
| Shop bones (per cwt.) | 50 a 50 |

SHEEPSKINS

The following prices hold good until Sept. 1:

| | |
|--------------------------|---------|
| Sheepskins, native | 75 a 80 |
| Spring Lambskins, native | 75 a 80 |
| Shearings | 55 |

GREEN CALFSKINS.

There is no change in the market this week, prices remaining the same. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------------|------|
| No. 1 skins | 17 |
| No. 2 skins | 16 |
| Buttermilk skins | 15 |
| Cut Buttermilk skins | |
| Heavy No. 1 Kips, 18 lbs. and over | 2 85 |
| Heavy No. 2 Kips, 17 lbs. and over | 2 10 |
| No. 1 Kips, 14 to 15 lbs | 2 05 |
| No. 2 Kips, 11 to 12 lbs | 1 65 |
| Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 15 lbs | 1 65 |
| Cut Buttermilk Kips, 14 to 15 lbs | 1 30 |
| Branded Kips | 1 10 |
| Branded Skins, per lb | 9 |

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

| | |
|---|---------|
| Sheep, imported, wide, per bundle | 40 |
| " " medium, per bundle | 30 |
| " " narrow, per bundle | 28 |
| " " domestic, per bundle | 40 |
| Hog, American, ice, per lb | 10 |
| " " bbls, per lb | 12 |
| " " 1/2 bbls, per lb | 12 |
| " " eggs, per lb | 12 |
| Beef guts, rounds, per set (100 feet, f.o.b. N. Y.) | 14 |
| " " per lb | 13 |
| " " Chicago | 13 |
| " " bungs, piece, f.o.b. N. Y. | 2 1/2 |
| " " Chicago | 6 1/2 |
| " " per lb | 4 a 5 |
| " " middles, per set (57/60 ft.) f.o.b. N. Y. | 48 |
| " " Chicago | 47 |
| " " per lb | 7 a 8 |
| " " weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's | 8 |
| " " No. 2's | 2 a 3 |
| Russian rings | 12 a 20 |

SPICES.

| | Whole | Ground |
|---------------------|--------|--------|
| Pepper, Sing. Black | 10 1/2 | 11 |
| " " White | 18 | 18 1/2 |
| " " Penang, White | 16 1/2 | 17 |
| " " Red Zanzibar | 15 | 18 |
| " " Shot | 10 | |
| Allspice | 10 1/2 | 11 1/2 |
| Coriander | 3 | 5 |
| Cloves | 11 | 15 |
| Mace | 45 | 60 |
| Nutmegs, illow | 45 | 48 |
| Ginger, Jamaica | 18 | 20 |
| " " African | 7 | 10 |
| Sage Leaf | 7 | 9 |
| " " Rubbed | 10 | |
| Marjoram | 28 | 28 |

SALTPETRE.

| | |
|--------------------|-----------|
| Crude | 4 1/2 a 5 |
| Refined—Granulated | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Crystals | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Powdered | 6 a 6 1/2 |

THE FERTILIZER MARKET.

Market quiet, but firm. Considerable export business has been done during the last week. About 1,500 tons of dried blood for export has been reported sold. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|
| Bone meal, steamed, per ton | \$21 00 a 21 50 |
| " " raw, per ton | 23 00 a 23 00 |
| Nitrate of soda, spot | 1 45 a 1 47 1/2 |
| " " to arrive | 1 60 a 1 52 1/2 |
| Bone black, spent, per ton | 14 00 a 16 00 |

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Dried blood, New York, 12-13 per cent. ammonia | 1 65 a 1 67 1/2 |
| Dried blood, West, high gr. fine ground | 1 82 1/2 a 1 85 |
| Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f.o.b. Chicago | 15 50 a 16 00 |
| " " 8 and 20 " " " | 13 50 a 14 25 |
| " " 7 and 30 " " " | 13 00 a 13 50 |
| " " 6 and 35 " " " | 12 00 a 12 50 |
| Azotine, per unit, del. New York | 1 75 a 1 77 1/2 |
| Fish scrap, wet (at factory), f. o. b. | 9 75 a 10 00 |
| Fish scrap, dried | 18 50 a 18 75 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs. | 2 52 1/2 a 2 55 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs. | 2 47 1/2 a 2 50 |
| Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs. | 2 35 a 2 40 |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston | 5 50 a 5 60 |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs. | 2 90 a 3 00 |
| The same dried | 3 50 a 3 50 |

POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

| | |
|--|---------------------|
| Kainit, future shipment, per 2 1/2 lbs. | 8 80 a 9 05 |
| Kainit ex store, in bulk | 9 60 a 10 65 |
| Kieserit, future shipments | 7 00 a 7 25 |
| Muriate potash, 80 per cent., fut. shp't | 1 78 a 1 85 |
| Muriate potash, 80 p. c. ex store | 1 81 a 1 90 |
| Double manure salt (18 a 49 percent less than 2 1/2 percent chlorine), to arrive, per lb. (basis 45 percent) | 1 03 a 1 15 |
| The same, spot | 1 08 a 1 20 |
| Sulphate potash, to arrive basis 90 percent | 1 99 1/2 a 2 08 1/2 |
| Sylvinit, 24 a 36 percent, per unit S. P. | 26 1/2 a 37 1/2 |

William L. Ferris, 15-25 Whitehall street, quotes:

| | |
|-------------------------|---------------|
| Tankage, 9 and 10 p. c. | 16 25 a 17 00 |
| " " 8 and 20 " " | 14 75 a 16 00 |
| " " 7 and 30 " " | 14 00 a 14 75 |
| " " 6 and 35 " " | 12 80 a 13 25 |

BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET

The market for ammoniates has been quiet since the 1st. Some odd lots of material have been sold at low prices, but the Western markets are firm with good general inquiry. Some large sales of tankage and blood are reported to-day at full prices. We quote:

Crushed tankage, 8 and 20, \$14 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 10 and 10, \$16 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 1/2 and 15, \$15.50 per ton f. o. b. Chicago; concentrated tankage, \$1.35@1.40 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoofmeal, \$1.45@1.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$1.62 1/2@1.65 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20, \$1.70 and 10 c. i. f. Baltimore; dry fish, \$18@18.50 f. o. b. factory; acid fish, \$1.65 per unit f. o. b. factory. Sulphate of ammonia (foreign), \$2.45@2.50 c. i. f. Baltimore and New York; domestic gas sulphate, \$2.40@2.45 c. and f. Baltimore and New York.

THE GLUE MARKET.

| | |
|-------------|---------|
| A Extra | 22c |
| 1 Extra | 15c |
| 1 " " | 16c |
| 1X moulding | 15c |
| 1X " | 14 1/2c |
| 1 1/2 " | 11c |
| 1 1/4 " | 13 1/2c |
| 1 1/2 " | 12 1/2c |
| 1 1/4 " | 9 1/2c |
| 1 1/2 " | 8 1/2c |
| 1 1/4 " | 7 1/2c |

CHEMICALS AND SOAP-MAKERS' SUPPLIES.

| | |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 74 percent Caustic Soda | 1.50 to 1.60 for 60 p. c. |
| 76 " " " | 1.60 to 1.70 for 60 percent. |
| 60 " " " | 1.60 per 100 lbs. |
| 98 " " " | Powdered Caustic Soda, 3 cts. lb. |
| Sal Soda | .65 cts. per 100 lbs. |
| Carbonate of Potash | .45 to .47 cts. lb. |
| Caustic Potash | .45 to .5 cts. lb. |
| Borax | .75 cts. lb. |
| Talc | .45 to .5 cts. lb. |
| Palm Oil | .45 to .5 cts. lb. |
| Green Olive Oil | .57 cts. gallon. |
| " " Foots | .45 to .47 cts. lb. |
| Yellow Olive Oil | .65 cts. gallon. |
| Cochin Coconut Oil | .55 to .6 cts. lb. |
| Ceylon Coconut Oil | .55 to .6 cts. lb. |
| Red Oil | .35- cts. lb. |
| Cottonseed Soap Stock | 1 ct. lb. |
| Resin | \$2.00 to \$3.00 per 280 lb. |

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Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS, - - - ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

TWO BODIES, ONE HEAD.

The convention of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association of the United States has met at New Haven, Conn., killed its body and left its head alive. Under that living head have been created a twin body, moving, living and having its being in the same constitution and operating under the same rules as formerly, only in two jurisdictions, under the Supreme Council which, though composed of but seven members, still retains the name of the defunct general body. The reasoning is that there is more life in a two-body under one head than in one big, unwieldy being. While we feel that an Eastern and a Western Association will meet the same trouble of expensive distances in their respective territories as they felt in the united body, we are not disposed to criticize the experiment. If it does not work satisfactorily, the division can be carried further to meet the conditions which arise by further dividing, thus increasing the size, and, probably, the greater impressiveness of the Supreme Council, which now meets annually and acts as a supreme final court of appeal; a general arbitrating, advisory head. The men who compose the first cabinet of the chief body are seasoned and trusted men. They are known among the craft and have shown their diplomacy and strength. The result of this division will, we believe, form centers of gravity around which nearby bodies will work. Every organization naturally feels lonesome and alone if it is not attached to some general body. The national of the whole country being too far away, from a purse standpoint, these isolated individual associations feel only a dead existence. They either eventually become latent or go out of active existence. By being attached to some neighborly circuit or group of associations, and have that again hitched to an impressive though not large national body, gives them life and interest. It gives them a reasonably near "scrapping" ground and spring of pleasure, while at the same time feeling that they have a touch with a stronger organization. This is, we feel, erected out of human nature, and is the ultimate state of all organizations, whether secret or otherwise. The National Association in convention this week has made the experiment without getting too far away for easy amalgamation. We all await the result.

** The Board of Health Meat Inspector for the week condemned the following quantities of meat: 26 barrels poultry (5,200 lbs.); 8 barrels meats (1,600 lbs.); 2,400 lbs. beef; 3 calves (280 lbs.); 300 lbs. veal; 720 lbs. sheep; 330 lbs. hogs.

MECHANICAL AS AGAINST ICE REFRIGERATION.

We call the especial attention of our readers to the very able article in this issue on mechanical as against ice refrigeration. The article in last week's issue of "The National Provisioner," in connection with the one in this issue and those to follow, will be worth hundreds of dollars to the retail marketmen if they are carefully studied and followed. The matter is written by one of the most practical men in the business. The language is as free from trade terms as possible. The facts in these articles are from experience and practical tests. The cost of a machine, besides what you pay for it in money, is what you lose in the trimming and shrinkage of your stock, as well as in the loss of custom because of the sappy, tasteless stuff which comes from your moist ice box.

The dry air system is best. The Combination or Duplex System discussed by our contributor appeals very strongly to the meat and grocery business, or in any business where small ice boxes are now installed, for these can be converted at very little extra cost.

While the direct method of the dry air system described by our able contributor is slightly more expensive in the outset, it, at the same time, provides against any accident to motive power or machinery. It is more economical and satisfactory in the long run, as the power can be shut off entirely on the outside, the temperatures becoming low enough to warrant it. That is to say, there are many nights in the spring and fall when no refrigeration is necessary, and the surplus storage will only be slightly drawn upon.

But few machines in the market have any real value. Although there are a great many small machines in the market, the makers of which lay claim to great simplicity, and say that a skilled attendant is unnecessary, the purchaser finds out later, to his sorrow, that such statements are not facts, and that his experience in the cost of operation does not tally with his original estimate.

After having decided to install a refrigerating machine, and estimates have been received from the different builders of small machines, it would be wise to investigate the specifications thoroughly and make a comparative table of what you are going to get for your money. If the selection is a compression machine, get the dimensions of the compressors and the number of revolutions per minute required to produce the guaranteed refrigeration; a machine with a compressor running at 150 or more revolutions per minute is not worth as much money as a machine with a compressor that has an equal

capacity at a normal speed of, say, 100 or less.

The searching matter in our articles on mechanical as against ice refrigeration, are all cold, experienced facts, that should be carefully considered by the purchaser, as refrigerating machines are a class of machinery that should be built of the very best material and workmanship, in order to be able to stand the continuous service to which they are subjected, and the best material and workmanship always command a fair price.

Therefore, before closing a contract, it is the wisest business sense to look carefully into the merits of the different machines, as it may be a very unwise step to close with the lowest bidder. The competition in all lines at this present day is very spirited; however when you desire a good article you generally have to pay a good price for it. A cheap suit of clothes may look well for the time being, but soon shows up what the price was. This applies in a general way to cheap machinery of almost any class. The trade will do well to read these articles, post them for reference and use. We will willingly answer any inquiries or give any information at our disposal upon the subject.

New Secret Bob Veal Inspectors.

In order that the Miles "bob veal" law, which was passed by the New York Legislature this year, can be given effect, Commissioner Wieting, of the State Department of Agriculture, has appointed four inspectors. Their names will not be made public so that their work can be carried on secretly and be more certain of effect.

Must Pay Cash in Woburn.

The wholesale meat dealers demand cash from the retailers in Woburn, Mass. That is, the market men's accounts must be settled weekly. Notice has been served on the retailers to this effect. Credit serves two evil purposes. It teaches the butcher or grocer to buy recklessly and to sell recklessly. Presently he has his accounts askew—his customers don't care to pay him, and he begins to have a defaulting feeling towards the wholesaler. It is this condition which causes the wholesaler to serve notices at this time.

A Sumptuous Outing in Chicago.

On Thursday, August 4, it was almost impossible to get anything in either the line of meats or groceries in Chicago. The trouble was that the retail vendors of both articles to the number of 5,000 or more upon that day cast aside the trials of trade, and cramming five special trains of twelve coaches each to their utmost capacity, hid themselves hence to the rustic woods about Laurelwood Park. This year's anniversary of the annual picnic of the Retail Grocers' and Butchers' Association will long be a memorable occasion. The day, interspersed with games of every description and replete with bountiful baskets, was a period of general jollification. There were races of every kind, from those between short-limbed boys up to contests between old gray-haired, two hundred pound sprinters. Best of all, there were no accidents to mar the pleasures of the picnic.

W. Roth, Chairman of the Association's Committee, had all the arrangements in charge, and he was assisted by A. J. Foote, W. H. Hopper, F. J. Voepel, J. R. Wilson, William Diebert, T. F. Sanderson, J. P. Clarke and President C. A. Johnson. It was almost daybreak Friday morning when the picnickers finally broke up their revelries and started for home.

Trade News and Hints

MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION VERSUS ICF.

(Specially written for The National Provisioner.)
No. II.—(Concluded.)

Of vital importance is the proper installation of the pipe system in the refrigerators, and there are three systems to select from. We will call the first the direct expansion system, by which ammonia is circulated through pipes located in the various rooms or refrigerators to be cooled. The second system we will term the indirect system. The ammonia in this case is circulated in pipes which are immersed in a brine tank, cooling the brine to a low temperature, which then, in turn, is circulated by means of a pump through the coils in the rooms. The third system we will call the combination system. This provides a brine tank which is located on the highest point in the refrigerator or in the ice bunker. A system of direct expansion coils are immersed in the brine. Should 300 feet of pipe be used for any particular case, 200 feet, or two-thirds of the pipe, should be located in the brine tank and one-third left as a direct system. The ammonia first enters in the exposed or direct system, and from there it travels through the balance of the pipe in the brine tank, cooling the brine, which acts as a storage of cold when a shut down is necessary.

The first system is undoubtedly the cheapest, and gives good results when the refrigerating machine is running continuously, but, unless there is a relay machine, chances have to be taken on an interruption at some time or other, as there are times when some repairs are absolutely necessary on machines, such, for instance, as taking up the wear and tear, packing the stuffing boxes, cleaning condensers, and various other routine which should be strictly attended to if a man places any value on his purchase. The old maxim of "A stitch in time saves nine," applies strongly to this class of machinery. When machinery is allowed to run down and batter itself out by running with loose bearings, lack of oil, packing, leaking, condenser coils not being cleaned, it is generally an expensive piece of business to put the machinery back in the condition in which it should be, and the amount of damage caused by interruption to business will often go a good way on the purchase price of machine.

The indirect or brine system has some good features and a great many bad ones. This system is more costly to operate and install than the direct system. The machine has naturally to be somewhat larger than the direct system, for the reason that the losses of a long series of brine mains amount to quite

a large percentage, a good deal more than admitted by the majority of the people in the business.

In this system the ammonia expands in pipes which are immersed in brine. This brine is circulated through a series of mains, which lead to the pipe in the refrigerator boxes. Some of the makers will try to sell you a machine on the twelve-hour system. This machine will have to do in twelve hours the work that would be required of the other machine in twenty-four hours. The machine has to be shut down and the brine circulated by a brine pump during the night. There is no economy to be gained by this system, as the pump must be kept going during the night, and requires attention, and power.

The investment in the plant is also a greater one, and the wear and tear of the pipes in an indirect or brine system is heavy, the life of the pipes being rarely over three years. The threaded ends give out and become leaky. The pipes themselves would no doubt last longer, but the aforementioned trouble necessitates the removal of the pipes just the same. In the direct, or combination system, the pipe will last a lifetime.

It is not easy to find, with the majority of users, space enough for the large brine tank, brine pump, and the large machine. There is more or less leakage of brine at the stuffing boxes of the brine pumps, and the brine needs replenishing; taking it all in all, there are a good many undesirable features in the indirect or brine system.

The combination or duplex system has a good many merits, and appeals very strongly to the majority of people in the meat business, or in any business where there are a number of smaller boxes, like those used in hotels and grocery stores. This system consists of a brine tank, which could be placed in the ice bunkers, where the ice was originally used. In this tank are immersed in brine two-thirds of the total amount of pipe which would be required for the refrigerator. The other one-third being left as a direct system outside of the tank.

The object of this is as follows: With such a system as above described, a plant can be shut down from six to twelve hours a day, depending entirely upon the size of the brine tank, the amount of perishable goods in the box, and whether they have been cooled off, or just taken in fresh. The brine storage will hold the temperature without a greater variation than two or three degrees. During this period of time, the temperature in the brine tank has risen from, say 10 degrees above zero, to 32. At this point it is naturally not able to do very much more cooling. You start up your ice machine and allow your ammonia to circulate through your pipes, which first enters the direct system, producing immediate results in lowering the temperature. It passes on into the coils in the brine tank and commences to lower the temperature of the brine there, providing an accumulation of cold for any emergency which may arise.



The fourth annual picnic and games of the Richard Webber Mutual Benevolent Society took place Wednesday afternoon and evening at Sulzer's Harlem River Park, 127th street and Second avenue, and in spite of the inclement weather, was a grand success. In the games the following were the winners: 100 yd. dash, W. E. Davey; T. J. Metz, second. 440-yd. dash, novice, C. J. Ayres; H. E. Boehm, second. Hop, step and jump, Chas. Corrigan. High jump, Robert Watson. Boys' race, A. Nash. Half mile run, T. J. Metz; W. E. Davey second.

The tug of war between the teams representing Ireland and Germany was won by the sons of the Emerald Isle, namely: James Gleeson, George Foreman, P. F. Woods, P. J. Conerty and Wm. Slattery. This event excited intense enthusiasm among the spectators and required herculean efforts on the part of the police committee to prevent everybody taking a hand in the contest. All went very smoothly, however, and the prizes were presented to the successful competitors in the winning by Assemblyman Lyman W. Redington in a neat speech, lauding the winners and condoling the losers.

Many members of the press of this city were present and were ably looked after by the press committee of which Mr. W. O. Starr was chairman, assisted by Judge Geo. E. Bourne.

The judges of the games were P. J. Gateley, P. C. Steinacker and George Bourne. Theodore Carlewitz was starter.

The weather Wednesday night was anything but pleasant for a trip up to the Casino, but despite this fact the place was well filled and the dancing progressed merrily to the strains of Prof. Kiebs' orchestra. Floor Director Charles Cary filled that important office well and closed up the sets promptly without a hitch and he was ably assisted by Assistant Floor Director James Welch and the floor committee, comprising William Kiernan, John Dillon, Joseph Allen, James Gilligan, Harry Boehm, Louis Heyer, James Dougherty and Charles Carrigan. The committee of arrangements, to whom is due a large amount of credit for the efficient manner in which things were conducted comprised the following: Charles R. Wood, chairman; John Hughes, Frank Wurzburg, Charles Smith, Peter F. Conerty, William Webber, Andrew F. Glennon. The reception committee made everybody feel at home, and was composed of the following gentlemen: Andrew O'Brine, chairman; Otto Buchleberger, Henry Kinkle, Tony Riccio, Chas. Jockle, John Kinkle, Chas. Yaiser, Louie Schwartzmann, William Lantz, August Keck.

The press committee gave the glad hand to the newspaper boys and "The National Provisioner" representative found in Chairman William O. Starr a most courteous and obliging gentleman.



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NATIONAL CONVENTION AT NEW HAVEN.

The meeting of the National Retail Butchers' Association in convention is a very important matter not only to the retail trade, but to the wholesale trade and to the gen-



ALDEPHMAN G. F. KELLOGG,
Toastmaster and Outside Guard.

eral public. The dispenser of the daily meat supply to the table of every home is a very essential and a very important man. When he collects himself into a national organization and convenes himself in national convention the whole meat interest is concerned. The annual conventions of this association become more important with each year because of the rapid evolutions which are taking place in the meat industry of the United States. It is to adjust the retail trade to these changes without injury to the rights and business of the marketmen that the succeeding national convention finds itself charged with greater responsibilities than those which devolved upon its predecessor.

The convention which closed its sessions this week at New Haven, Conn., found itself facing conditions which were not to the fore last year: war times, hard times, changes in business methods, and the evil encroachments of the trading stamp people made giants in 1898 of last year's pigmies. All of the general matters in connection with these things had to be adjusted or placed in working order for the next twelve months. The question which caused more caucusing and more wire pulling than all the others combined was the matter of bisecting the national association into Eastern and Western associations. This was taken up as unfinished business from the Springfield convention of 1897.

GATHERING OF THE CLANS.

Very few of the delegates came in before Monday night. Among the first to arrive was faithful Ira W. Stillman, of Danbury, Conn., the father and "war horse" of the National Association. Mr. Stillman is, as we have said in another issue, the State organizer of his State, the secretary of the State Association, and a vice-president of the National Association. He is one of its most trusted and hardest working members. He wears a beard of winters upon a face of youth. The boys all love him. Mr. Snouffer, the national secretary, and Mr. Schofield, national organizer, arrived from the far West, via New York, by an afternoon train and entered at once into the preliminary work which precedes the work in all bodies of this character. Mr. Schofield is also the official stenographer of the association, and comes as a delegate from the St. Louis Association, while Mr.

Snouffer hails from Cedar Rapids, Iowa. He is a painstaking and most capable officer; hardworking and alive. The "Peck" brought up quite a batch of delegates from New York. They were jolly and enjoyed the steamer ride on this beautiful waterway. By Monday night the Hotel Garde, the headquarters of the members, was enlivened by the presence of State President James G. Comerford of New York, R. T. Milliman, ex-president of the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Association; J. H. Zier, president of the Buffalo (N. Y.) Association; Daniel E. Haley, secretary Troy (N. Y.) Association; L. P. Zent, Buffalo (N. Y.), a leading member also of the Single Line Dealers' Association; F. J. Blaes, Rochester (N. Y.) Association; J. Callanan of Springfield, first vice-president in addition to Vice-President Ira W. Stillman and the national officers above mentioned. The spacious rotunda of the excellent hostelry into which the delegates gathered and extended the friendly hand, had by this time become a buzz of excitement. Other delegates distributed themselves among the hotels



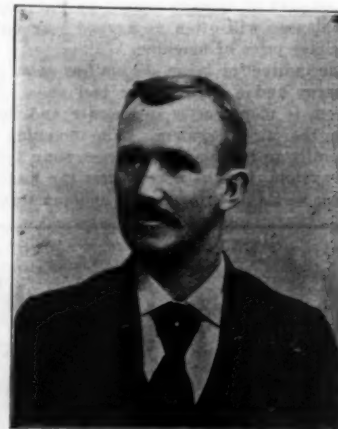
JAMES CALLANAN,
The First President.

and houses of the city. Half a carload of them took the trolley for Savin Rock to see the sights about the city on their own account. Some of the boys thought Savin Rock was the place where the police didn't want people to visit, but it was so quiet at 10 p. m. as to create the impression that the scene was missed. The ride was a pleasant one and served to help the visiting mind into a pleasant state and prepare it for the coming festivities. One of the chief delegates halted to look at a sort of local couchee-couchee wiggler and got left temporarily. His surprise is over now. The early Tuesday trains brought more delegates. Alderman George F. Kellogg came in from Hartford, Secretary Charles H. Steele of the Springfield Association, also came, and, with him, Delegate Wm. W. Warren, and J. F. Carman, alternate. Some of the other arrivals were President George H. Shaffer of the New York City Association; Wm. G. Wagner, E. F. O'Neill, and Chas. Young of New York; E. S. Adams, Norwalk, Conn.; ex-State President Maurice O'Brien and National Treasurer F. J. Wallace, Meriden, Conn.; President E. F. Hopton, Binghamton (N. Y.) Association;

F. Leopold, New York; De Witt C. Frederick, Albany, N. Y.; F. W. Breck, Schenectady, N. Y.; Mr. Moore, Brooklyn. The local brotherhood began calling and making the pleasantly domiciled delegates at home. The heart of New Haven began to be felt and the delegates yielded to the beauty of the city and the good fellowship of the local association. The badges were a beautiful design on a blue background with a nutmeg suspended from the clasp. It all was conspicuous and very pretty in effect.

At 10:15 a. m. the delegates who had arrived strolled around to the Insurance Building, which fronts on a small hooded court off Chapel street under the nod of the college elms of the Green, and within whispering distance of the famous university itself. These men of business, as they eased into their chairs and fretted the heated air with welcomed fans, felt that the air which breathed the thoughts of men of science, and after the pleasantries which lighted the ante-chamber of seriousness, proceeded at once to business. The morning session had been delayed for, possibly, an hour, awaiting the arrival of President James Franklin, who was expected at any time from Buffalo. This time was utilized by the various friends of candidates for various offices—some in the thick of the fight, and some in the hands of their friends—but all in a friendly contest for that compliment which comes with success in an honorable tilt with comrades in the finish of which the vanquished can with brotherly pride assist in crowning the victor with his honors.

The morning hour crept so much toward the noon adjournment that the convention must needs proceed to its preliminaries and opening. Chairman Hart of the arrangement committee, at about 10:45, rapped the well-filled hall to order and explained the necessities of the hour. He stood on the rostrum with polished dignity of a professor of Yale College and with unassumed pride bade the guests welcome to the hospitality of the marketmen of New Haven. He thought that this old historic college city of New England was a fit place in which to spend and enjoy a business vacation, or a vacation for pleasure. It is a fit place to renew your faculties. He assured the visiting brotherhood that the heart of this city was happy at the incoming, and would be sorrowful at the home-going of its guests. He was glad to see them, and he offered them the open heart and the hospitality of the brotherhood of the city. Then turning to another subject Chairman Hart said: "It is but right to invoke the di-



TREASURER F. J. WALLACE,
Treasurer Eastern Association.

vine blessing and the guidance of Almighty God in our deliberations and look to Providence for His blessings in all our doings."

He then asked the delegates and guests to join in prayer with Rev. Prentiss. Devoutly this pious gentleman, in a pretty and eloquent supplication, entreated the Great Master to lift up the hearts of those now go-



IRA W. STILLMAN,
Eastern Trustee.

ing to deliberate, to that high union and to a consciousness of that high purpose which makes every thought and every act of man but one more step upward toward Him. He evoked the wisdom and guidance of the Almighty upon the delegates that their work might be tempered with brotherly wisdom and that beneficial results might be the eternal fruits of their labors and when they have finished their earthly work to take them into that great association of the blessed eternal in the heavens. The Rev. Mr. Prentiss has an earnest, pleading voice and his prayer produced a marked effect upon the minds of these men whose thoughts were framing for and drifting to business.

When the delegates resumed their seats after prayer Chairman Hart arose and in introducing His Honor the Mayor of New Haven, said: "We believe in young men because they are strong; not necessarily strong in physique, muscle and bone, but strong in intellectual force and fighting power. We thus believe in calling the young men to the front and get the benefit of that force which is strong in the conduct of business. We believe in our New Haven young men and have one of them for our mayor. Permit me to introduce to you the Hon. F. E. Farnsworth, our worthy Mayor."

THE MAYOR'S ADDRESS.

His honor, who is an able and brainy young man, rose amid cheers and said: "Since being in office I have been called upon to welcome many organizations to New Haven. It has always given me pleasure to do so. When called upon, I always try to do my best, for I cannot help admiring people who come to New Haven for business or for pleasure. I am heartily in accord with organizations and conventions of this order. One of the steadiest, most enterprising and most intelligent set of men with us is the marketmen. Those who do not know our city call us slow, but if they had to deal with our enterprising marketmen they would find us very enterprising."

"This is an ancient city, founded in 1638, hence 260 years old, and full of historic memories. If I can go with you on your rounds of pleasure and sight-seeing I can show you where the regicide judges were hid and fed. New Haven is dull to-day in a business sense, but that is a general condition everywhere. I hope, however, that every one will eat a lot; we have the same kind of human nature here as you have elsewhere, though some people call some of us old fogies. No doubt those

who mixed with the butchers would call us very enterprising. I mean no taffy. We extend our visitors the hospitality of the city, and I know that the whole heart of New Haven is with me in that. We believe in New Haven and we wish we could induce you all to come here for business, and that the outside would come here and buy from you. On behalf of the citizens of this city and myself I welcome you heartily, and if you will come around to my office I will give you the freedom of the city."

The Mayor took his seat amid loud hand-clapping and other outward demonstrations of the pleasure his hearty address of welcome gave.

Mr. Hart then introduced Mr. Adam Sattig, who is president of both the Connecticut State, and the New Haven Retail Butchers' Associations, who made a very brief address of welcome. The flattering reception Mr. Sattig received on rising showed the esteem in which he is held by his fellows. He said:

"Mr. Chairman, Friends and Brothers: It gives me pleasure to welcome you to our



NICHOLAS LAU,

President of the Western Association.

city of New Haven. I hope your remembrances, social and business, will be pleasant, and that you will enjoy your stay."

At this stage President James Franklin had not yet arrived, so Chairman Hart called First Vice-President Callanan of Springfield, Mass., to the chair.

Mr. Callanan, who is a tall, military built, handsome man, with distinguished appearance, crossed the hall through a scene of approbation worthy of any hero. He looked out over the circuit of seated delegates, bowed and proceeded right to business. The call to duty was quite unexpected. He said: "Mr. President, Your Honor, and Brothers: I did not expect to make an address. It is a pleasure to meet His Honor, the Mayor of New Haven. I extend a hearty welcome to all. I will preside as best I can, and hope we will get right down to business. We should come here as business men and transact our business in a business way; not string it out in a lingering way over a great length of time."

The address was spontaneous, full of practical sense and received a flattering reception. The convention was rapped to order, and at once resolved itself into secret session and proceeded to its preliminary work. The door was barely closed when President Franklin entered and rapped for admission.

PRESIDENT FRANKLIN'S ADDRESS.

Fellow Members of the National Retail Butchers' Protective Association:

If there were no other reason for the existence and perpetuation of the principles of our organization than the yearly gathering together of men allied by business interests in a common cause, the maintenance and perpetuity of the organization, I would hold that abundantly justified, for it affords the opportunity every year to debate subjects of interest germane to our individual occupations.

But beyond and above the delights of comradeship and the further cementing of old ties and the making of new friends, made possible by our yearly conclaves, towers pre-eminent the practical usefulness of our association towards us, as individuals, as citizens and as men of business.

Through the up-lifting efforts of this association of brainy business men, of which we are all proud, we have amalgamated and pooled our issues. The splendid extent of our influence brings to my mind the fact that there are in the councils of this, our National Association, those who have believed, for some years, that territorial extensiveness is a drawback to our success and who are advocates of a division of the organization into the Eastern and Western, separate associations.

I would deeply deplore and deprecate the division of this association and the splitting up of its great influence and strength, and dividing it among smaller bodies, rivals, inevitably, of each other, and each working for its own selfish ends.

It was not for nothing that our forefathers wrote "E Pluribus Unum;" "Many United in One." I believe separate subordinate jurisdiction might be created, as the Eastern, the Western, the Southern, and Middle jurisdictions, all operating under the seal of a grand lodge or central governing body, retaining the name under whose banner we have struggled so long—the National Butchers' Retail Protective Association—and that every two years there should be an annual convolve of this central body, in the deliberations of which the members of subordinate lodges should assist.

I am opposed to separation. We have passed over the most rocky and difficult portions of our path. I would even make an inter-territorial or world federation of retail butchers, with meetings every four years. Let us cling, by all means, to the spirit of the organization, the essence of which is personal



HOTEL GARDE.
General Headquarters.

loyalty and brotherly regard, and let us not forget that there is wisdom in that maxim of the K. of L., which enunciates this truth: "An injury to one is the concern of all." Combined effort, directed in a just and proper cause, can accomplish anything in human reason.

It has been suggested that the name of our

association be amended so as to include retail grocers therein, making it read: "The National Retail Butchers' and Grocers' Protective Association." To take in the grocers on the same terms as our present members would be to add enormously to the numerical strength of the association, and consequent financial accretions to its treasury. To extend the scope of our association to include another line of traffic might be to sacrifice some of the esprit de corps and intelligent comradeship which binds us together.

Whatever may be done with these proposed changes I am convinced will be done for the best interests of the association, and I look forward to steady and consistent growth in power and in influence of our organization. I believe that this great organization of ours, made up of butchers, should do more than frame rules for the government of its deliberations, more than hear papers read or read papers at its annual conclaves, and go into business for itself, for the benefit of its members.

At all the centers of distribution, there should be abattoirs constructed, under the protection of this association, for the reception and slaughter of meat on the hoof, thus striking a mighty blow at the meat magnates of the country and their combinations to oppressively enhance prices, reap the profits now enjoyed by the proprietors of the packing houses, and be enabled, by lowering the cost of production, to supply to our customers better meat at fairer prices, and make, ourselves, a better profit. You may call this "Jim Franklin's hobby," and I shall be satisfied if you do so. We must not be content to be merely the peddlers of other people's products, but produce those products ourselves. The department stores menace and drive us. They are like the simile drawn for the Sepoy Rebellion, with slight changes.

"Day by day the Indian tiger louder yelled and closer crept,

Day by day the jungle serpent near and nearer circles swept."

The department store is the enemy of individual trade life. Survival can only be accomplished by butchering our own meat and selling it to our own members.

It pleases me unspeakably to say that much has been done by the faithful officers of your

association and much unselfish effort expended in our common interests. There has been added to our roll a local association at Dubuque, Ia., reporting up to July 1st, 1898, with 32 members; one association at Shreveport, La., reporting 8 members, the total number of butchers in that place. Cleveland, O., swung in line July 1st, with 220 members in good standing. The association at Bellaire, O., has paid its per capita tax, making it practically a new association in good standing. Dover, N. J., is also represented this year, with a good body of men, almost unanimously representative of the business interests of the retail butchers there, and the prospect is good that our brother retailers of Chicago will apply for a charter in the near future, perhaps at this meeting of the association. All these things indicate a growing interest in our affairs, as a body.

This letter is from the President of the Retail Meat Traders' Federation of Great Britain, himself a member of the House of Parliament, and is as follows:

"House of Commons Library,
London, England, 12th of July, 1898.

"Dear Sir:

"Thanks for your kind invitation to the National Federation of Meat Traders, which I shall have pleasure in laying before our executive. I entirely agree with your view, that we need national organization and international co-operation. Our federation is a successful example. We have also been in friendly communication with our French and German fellow traders. It would afford myself much pleasure to attend your meeting, but I am afraid another engagement will intervene. However, I shall try to obtain a representative. With best wishes,

[Signed.]

"WILLIAM FIELD."

When I read such letters as this I am more proud than ever of the association to which I belong and the trade which I follow, as my father did before me. I am proud of the individual members of our association, and I am proud of the moral character of the representative butchers in every city of my acquaintance.

With united and concerted action we cannot fail in any undertaking upon which we may embark if the cause be just.

I look to this association for the accomplishment of great things.

The butcher is a generous man; he is usually a man of some breadth of view, a valuable member of the community, and a stalwart supporter of church and State; and, I think, in closing, that while we do not pose as philanthropists that we can pride ourselves as being good citizens, good fathers and good husbands, loyal friends and tender lovers, and that I speak for you all, and justly, in quoting these lines of the poet, in your behalf:

"We live for those who love us,
And for those who hold us true;
For the heaven that bends above us,
And the good that we can do."

Gentlemen, I thank you for your kind attention.

Tuesday night the guests enjoyed an excellent clam lunch at Savin Rock as a mite of the projected hospitality of New Haven. About 60 sat down. The ride was delightful.

Wednesday morning broke with a heavy downpour which lasted until 3:30 p. m., and dampened everything but the spirits of the convention delegates, who went into session shortly after 9 a. m. and remained hard at work until the noon hour, when a recess was taken for lunch, and at 2 p. m. these earnest men took up the cudgel where the fight ceased and carried on the friendly contest.

Secretary Frank Snouffer's report disclosed the fact that the individual membership of associations had increased from 15,000 last year to 21,300 this, and that the expense for the year were \$7,200. The report also disclosed many other interesting facts which are matters of secrecy in the association. New associations were formed last year in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Michigan. Formative work is going on elsewhere and a better feeling exists. The following members were appointed on the usual committees: Committee on Credentials, E. S. Adams, Joseph F. Callanan, James Comerford, John H. Schofield and Fred J. Wallace. Committee on Policy, R. T. Milliman, George F. Kellogg, E. S. Adams, James Comerford and Chas. H. Steele. Committee on Audit, Wm. G. Wagner, Joseph F. Callanan and C. E. Hart. Special Committee on Grievances, Daniel J. Haley, James Comerford, Joseph F. Callanan, Ira W. Stillman and Louis P. Zent.

As soon as possible after the preliminaries were out of the way and the road was clear for business, Mr. C. E. Hart, of New Haven, introduced a set of resolutions against the trading stamp. This subject acts on marketmen now like a red rag to a bull. It makes them hot and fighting mad. When you have tried to support your own family and that of a trade misrepresentator out of the same small profit on beef in this hard, high war times you would become riled also at trading stamps.

So every one blew off the hot air from his chest when the trading stamp question came up. Mr. Hart's resolution said, in effect, that the trading stamp was a nuisance and a detriment to trade; that it was conceived in crime, born in iniquity and pestered trade like a sinful incubus. The resolution asked for legislative relief. When there was lots of warmth on the subject the coupon man was on one side and the delegates practically all on the other pelting him. The resolution after serving to ventilate the delegates went pro forma to the Committee on Policy for report. Louis P. Zent, of Buffalo, N. Y., called up the unfinished business of bi-secting the National Association into an Eastern and a Western League, and sprung it upon the convention. The "hull cunern" jumped into a hot discussion of the question and found able delegates well lined up on both sides. Mr. Zent's position received the support of President Com-

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erford, of the New York State Association; president E. F. Hopton, of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Association; Mr. Wm. W. Warren, of Springfield, Mass.; Mr. Wm. G. Wagner, of New York City; State Secretary of Connecticut and National Vice-President Ira W. Stillman, of Danbury, Conn., and ex-President R. T. Milleman, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Those who were against cutting the National Association in two were led by National Secretary Frank Snouffer, of Cedar Rapids, Ia., and National Vice-President Joseph F. Callanan, of Springfield, Mass. In the interim of speeches, and even during their progress, quiet buttonholing and caucusing went on. When the question reached a vote the "splitters" won, and the Eastern and the Western Associations were born. The old National Association was dead. The national character was preserved in a Supreme Council consisting of a president to be bi-annually elected. The election lies with that association—Eastern or Western—which pays the largest capitation tax for the year. The other members of that council to be the presidents, secretaries and treasurers of the two big associations. Thus this body consists of seven members. This convention before it adjourned sine die elected the president pro tem of that body, who will organize it. Hence no secretary was necessary. Mr. Wm. G. Wagner, of New York City, was chosen to this position. Then the old National Association closed up its business and died. But its past work was important and will live. This plan was a modification of the solution "The National Provisioner" suggested if the association decided to cut itself in two. The organization of the Eastern Association was perfected in the election of Joseph F. Callanan, late first vice-president of the extinct National Association, as president; C. E. Hart, a strong candidate for the presidency, for first vice-president; E. F. Hopson, president of the Binghamton (N. Y.) Association, as second vice-president; Daniel J. Haley, recording secretary of the Troy (N. Y.) Association, as secretary; F. J. Wallace, treasurer of the late National Association, as treasurer; Alderman Geo. F. Kellogg, of Hartford, worthy outside guard, and L. P. Zent, of Buffalo, N. Y., inside guard. The proper committees were appointed and the new association given a twist and set going upon its career of usefulness. The session ended at about 11 p. m.

Jersey City Butchers' Outing.

The outing of the Jersey City butchers—to be more explicit Local Union No. 29, Meat Cutters' and Butcher Workmen's Association of America—at Christman's Grove, Bayonne, held Sunday last, was a great success in every respect, so much so in fact that there was a loud wail of disappointment from the butchers when it was learned that there would be no more outings of the kind until next summer. The wail grew louder and louder until it was finally decided to do it all over again the latter part of next month at the rate of \$1 per ticket, and five times that amount of fun.

There were about 300 people at Sunday's outing, among whom—our reporter couldn't get all the names—was noticed Messrs. O. J. Scott, Paul Hulz, W. Cook, Secretary Harry Watson, J. Waldron, J. Delany, ex-President Thomas Rowman, ex-Secretary C. Hartmann, P. O'Neill, P. Corrigan and J. Brennan. The ball game was very exciting, resulting in victory for the single men. Score: Single men, 1; married men, 0. Aug. 7, 1898, will long be remembered by the Jersey City boys as one of the pleasantest and jolliest in the history of their flourishing organization.

Local 29 A. F. of L., of Jersey City, is now working hand in hand with Local 16 of Indianapolis in their effort to stop the sale of the beef, hams, bacon, lard, butter, butterine, soap, and the canned goods of two important packinghouses. The grievance is being negotiated elsewhere, and the fight is earnest. This union is very active at all times.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, August 12, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Faulhamer, J. 177 W. Houston; J. G. G. Derkmann (Filed Aug. 6)\$ 135
Goldin, Beckie, 2215 2d ave.; to M. Rohn (Filed Aug. 6) 250
Breghart & Freedman, 158 Columbia st.; to W. Levy (Filed Aug. 8) 20
Bloch, Louis, 2057 2d ave.; to I. Bernstein (Filed Aug. 8) 45
Woerber & Hills, 894 2d ave.; to L. Neuffer (Filed Aug. 9) 100
Monroe, A. M., 2150 Amsterdam ave.; to M. Bergen (Filed Aug. 11) 50

Bills of Sale.

Schlamensohn, L., 355 E. 53d st.; to J. Rubin (Filed Aug. 6)\$ 130

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Desbrock & Aschenbach, 372 Tompkins ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (Filed Aug. 10)

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, August 12, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

Muegge, A. & R., 39 Ave. A; to W. Muegge (Filed Aug. 5)\$ 400
Jillson, George M.; to Charlotte E. Jillson (Filed Aug. 6) 2,500
Steffins, Paul, Avon, N. Y.; to M. R. Sage (Filed Aug. 6) 1,200
Light, Max, 1449 3d ave.; to L. Oppenheimer (Filed Aug. 8) 150
Jasper, H. & W., 1439 1st ave.; to W. Peters (Filed Aug. 8) 1,000
Giannitelli, G., 191 Mott st., to G. Aiello Co. (Filed Aug. 10) 100
Mollico, L., 175 Thompson st.; to F. Trombetta (Filed Aug. 10) 500
Rainhurst, W. F., 156 Greenwich st.; to C. Klorig (Filed Aug. 10) 90
Hargan, Daniel, Fulton Market; to H. Geiger (Filed Aug. 11) 250

Bills of Sale.

Bosky, D., 84 Willett st.; to M. Rich (Filed Aug. 5)\$ 135
Klybur, S. & Co., 442 Broome st.; to Jennie Klybur (Filed Aug. 6) 125
Wessels, Theo., 2613 8th ave.; to A. G. Wessels (Filed Aug. 6) 1,000
Reinson, Ike, 543 Brook ave.; to I. Reinson (Filed Aug. 6) 400
Friedhoff, Aug., 32 Reade st., to S. W. Bentz (Filed Aug. 8) 512
Samuelson, S. & R., 76 Clinton st.; to I. Steg (Filed Aug. 9) 100
Otteris, Hy., 8th st. and Ave A; to F. A. Lowe (Filed Aug. 9) 1,000
Rittel, L. & K., 1779 3d ave.; to L. Scholens (Filed Aug. 10) 350
Jacobi, Rudolph, Woodlawn; to Matilda Jacobi (Filed Aug. 11) 400

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

Rosenthal, Karl, 167 Gwinnett st.; to Bernard Chapman (Filed Aug. 6) ..\$ 200
Kelsey, Geo. W., 118 Norman ave.; to Kate A. Reinhart (Filed Aug. 8) 400
Gross, Fr., 98 Evergreen ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (Register) (Filed Aug. 10) 220
Mains, Randolph S., 174 Livingston st.; to Edith Stephens (Filed Aug. 10) 300
Sible, Barnett, Sutton ave. and Christopher st.; to Jacob Hecht (cows) (Filed Aug. 11) 270
Dahlhaus, Frank, 188 Hopkins st.; to Miller & Gans (Filed Aug. 11) 100

Bills of Sale.

Tarla, Beniamino and Josie Rossi, 262 4th ave.; to Gennaro Postore and Errico Patti (Filed Aug. 10)\$ 100
Schue, Frederick, Iron Pier Walk, Coney Island; to Anna Schue (Filed Aug. 11) 500

HUDSON COUNTY.

Mortgages.

Fritz, F. C., Union; to J. Lanz\$2,300
Levy, Jacob and Annie, Bayonne; to W. Kobbrin 65
Simon, Joseph, Union; to M. Maier 400
Westall, J. W., Jersey City; to E. Law (milk business) 125

BUSINESS RECORD.

CALIFORNIA.—Cutler & Schmeiser, Corona; meat market; dissolved, now C. Schmeiser.

CONNECTICUT.—John W. Gallup, Dan-ielson; meat market; succeeded by Gallup Bros.

GEORGIA.—Porter & Bourne, Brunswick; hotel; Hugh Porter succeeds.

INDIANA.—Geo. H. Seabold, Ft. Wayne; restaurant and hotel; advertised to sell out.—John Palmerton, Shelbyville; hotel; dead.—J. F. Haneman, Indianapolis; grocery, meats, etc.; R. E. mortgage, \$2,100.—Wm. H. Nimal, Indianapolis; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$150.—Stroble Bros., Indianapolis; poultry, etc.; Geo. J. Stroble, individually, R. E. mortgage, \$2,200.

MASSACHUSETTS.—H. E. Newton, Greenwich; hotel; sold out.—W. Carignan, Holyoke; meat; sold out.—Geo. F. Betts & Co., Boston; hotel; assigned.—Henry Erath, Boston; sausagemaker; mortgage, June 23, 1893, released.—Carl A. Heitz, Boston; sausages; mortgage given November 8, 1894, released.—Geo. Pauly, Boston; provisions; chattel mortgage, \$1,000.—Thos. S. Brown & Co., Brookline, provisions; Thos. S. Brown and wife, R. E. mortgage, \$10,000.—Fred J. Row Co., Cambridge; provisions and groceries; Fred J. Row, individually, chattel mortgage, \$205, previous chattel mortgage, \$755 and \$300, discharged.

MICHIGAN.—Emma McArthur, Port Huron; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$800, renewed.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—John T. Crowe, East Jaffrey; provisions, etc.; deeded R. E. etc., \$500.—G. J. Drislane, Walpole; provisions, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200.

NEW JERSEY.—John Piggott, Phillipsburg; butcher; chattel mortgage, \$175.

NEW YORK.—D. S. Baker, Dexter; meat market; sold out.—George Young, Lansingburgh; hotel; dead.—Wm. H. Hunter, Warsaw; market; chattel mortgage, \$400.

OHIO.—Cretcher & Co., De Graff; meats; sold out.—Michael Shadrach, Cincinnati; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$290.—Chas. F. Ratz, Hamilton; retail meats; chattel mortgage, \$800.—A. Biddison, Trimble; hotel; judgments, \$200.

PENNSYLVANIA.—O. O. Wagner, North East; hotel; sold out.—Patrick J. O'Boyle, Scranton; hotel; sold out.—Keiter & Rishel, Pottsville; general provisions and groceries; damaged by fire, insured.—Wm. Donahue, Susquehanna; hotel; dead.—Loesch Bros., Erie; meat; closed by sheriff.—C. A. Forey, McKees Falls, hotel; execution on judgment, \$800.—A. J. Timlin, Scranton; meats; judgment, \$600.—Chas. Downs, Wilkesbarre; meat; execution, \$275.

RHODE ISLAND.—Joseph Black, Pascoag; market; burned out.—F. S. Adams, Providence; groceries and meats; failed.

VERMONT.—W. J. Ryder, Randolph; provisions; sheriff in possession.

WASHINGTON.—Weaver & Boak, Olympia; hotel; bill of sale, \$3,500.

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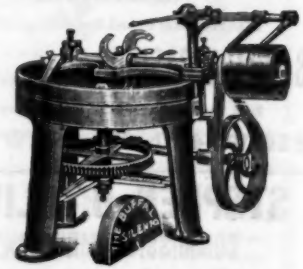
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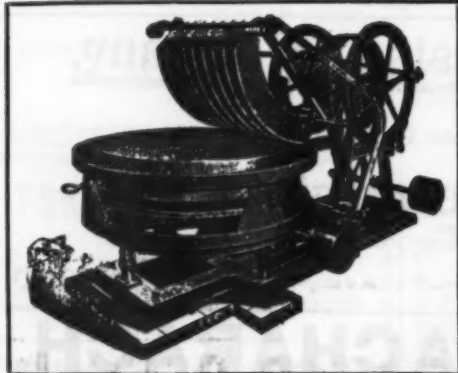
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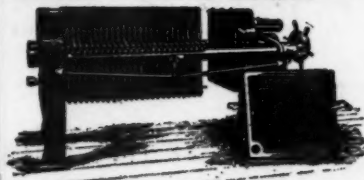
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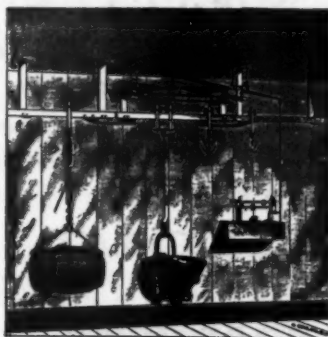
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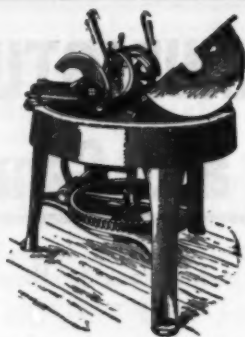
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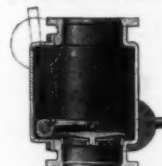
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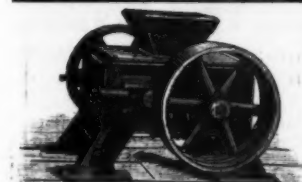
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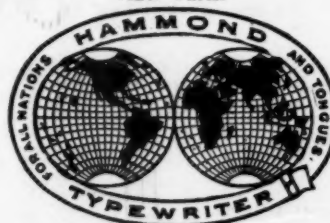
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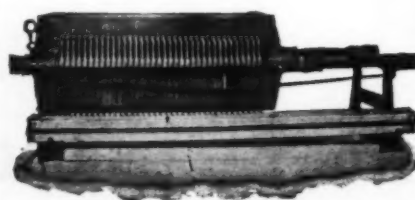
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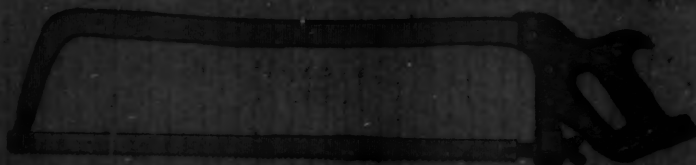
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